FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON PROGRESS OF TALKS

AU031132 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 1 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME correspondent Boris Chakurov interview with Lyubomir Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna MBFR negotiations, in Vienna--date of interview not given]

[Text] The 208th session of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna on Thursday. At this session the socialist countries submitted a constructive new initiative aimed at the achievement of practical results. In this connection and in connection with the Vienna debates, Boris Chakurov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME correspondent, asked Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delc ation, a few questions.

Question: Comrade Shopov, what can you say about how the negotiations, which have been going on fo as long as 6 years, are proceeding and about the continued lack of progress?

Answer: The reason for the lack of progress lies in the West's attitude to these negotiations. The Western countries, without any proof, think that there is a lack of equality in the forces stationed in central Europe and that the socialist countries maintain an essential numerical superiority in land forces and tanks. On this basis, the West insists upon an asymmetric (unequal) reduction to the advantage of NATO. It is precisely this unconstructive and unrealistic approach that is being pursued by the Western countries, trying to obtain one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries, which is causing the negotiations to stagnate.

A cause of concern for the fate of the Vienna negotiations is also the fact that whereas throughout the duration of these negotiations the socialist countries have not increased their forces "even by one single soldier, or one single tank," as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated, the NATO member-countries are systematically increasing their forces in the central European area. Thus, for example, the U.S. forces in West Germany have been increased by 34,000 men within the last 2 years. As a result of this, as Comrade Andrey Gromyko stated during his press conference on 25 June in Moscow, the "Western participants in the Vienna negotiations obviously do not want an agreement for the time being."

The principled position adopted by the socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations is based on the necessity of reducing the dense concentration of forces in central Europe. In this connection each of the countries participating in the negotiations should carry out equal reductions of its armed forces and armaments in conformity with its own military potential, without changing the existing balance of forces in the central European area, which is characterized by approximate equality. This fact has been admitted on several occasions by prominent political leaders in the West as well, and the very fact that the negotiations are taking place is proof of this.

Question: What are the basic elements of the initial proposals submitted by both the socialist and the Western countries?

Answer: The basic elements of the initial stands of the socialist countries were submitted in their proposal of 8 November 1973. They can be described as follows: The reduction should include land forces and air forces, including nuclear weapons. [paragraph continues]

In this connection it was envisaged that in 3 years (from 1975 to 1977) the military potentials of the participating countries in the area should be reduced by approximately 17 percent. (In this connection it was envisaged that reductions should be carried out by each country participating in the negotiations individually on an equal basis, by reducing entire units and groups of units and by seeing to it that these troops should be approximately of the same type). The proposal further envisaged that each state should assume concrete, individual commitments as regards the reduction of their armed forces and armaments, and in addition to all this it envisaged that the reductions should be carried out within a certain period of time. Had this proposal been accepted, armaments in the central European area would have been reduced by approximately 150,000 soldiers for each military bloc, or by approximately more than 300,000 men as a whole. Thousands of tanks, hundreds of aircraft, numerous equipment for the launching of operational-tactical and tactical missiles, nuclear warheads, and other types of modern weapons would have been withdrawn. In addition to all this, the historically created approximate balance of forces in the area would not have been disturbed.

What did the West propose in exchange? On 22 November 1973 the Western countries submitted proposals that, in essence, were aimed at changing the balance of forces in central Europe to the advantage of the NATO member countries. The West proposed a reduction of land forces only with the intention of establishing "collective ceilings," of 700,000 men for each of the two military blocs. The Western proposal further envisaged the reduction to be carried out in two stages. At the first stage the USSR and the United States were supposed to reduce their troops, whereas the reduction of armaments was envisaged only for the USSR, which was supposed to withdraw from the zone an entire tank army consisting of 68,000 men and 1,700 basic combat tanks. The Western partners were against the reduction of air force troops and against the reduction of other participants' armaments, and so forth. According to the strongly exaggerated Western evaluations about the achievement of so-called "collective ceilings", the socialist countries were supposed to reduce their troops by more than 150,000 men.

Question: Under these circumstances, the question arises about looking for solutions for finding a mutually acceptable platform....

Answer: As a matter of fact, this is what the Vienna negotiations are all about. In order to achieve such a platform, however, it is necessary to make progress, and this progress should come not only from the socialist countries, but also from our Western partners. Guided by the desire to consolidate detente, the socialist countries have on many occasions further developed their initial proposals. They have manifested flexibility as well as a realistic approach in looking for an agreement with the West based on a mutually acceptable foundation. The socialist countries' proposals, submitted on 8 June 1978, were particularly constructive and important as regards their principled position.

This initiative took into consideration the essential elements of the Western stand--reducing land forces only, for instance, despite the fact that for an actual reduction of military potentials the reduction of air force troops is necessary. In the second place, the socialist countries' proposal envisages, under given circumstances, the establishment of collective ceilings for the number of troops, despite the fact that this would produce greater reductions of socialist countries' troops (105,000 men as against 91,000 men of the Western countries). The socialist countries, in addition to all this, agreed that reduction should be carried out in two stages, implying that the USSR and the United States should reduce their forces in the first stage, although it is the West European and not the U.S. troops that represent the basic combat power of the West in central Europe (75 percent).

The socialist countries agreed to the Western proposal on the reduction of both Soviet and U.S. forces during the first stage of reductions. They also agreed that this reduction should affect only those types of weapons envisaged by the West (tanks for the USSR and certain types of nuclear equipment for the United States) although an effective reduction of military potentials actually demands the reduction of all types of armaments and of military technical equipment.

The compromise proposals submitted on 8 June 1978 represent an eloquent act of good will aimed at creating additional prerequisites for an agreement without affecting the security interests of any state whatsoever. These proposals represent a realistic basis for the achievement of concrete agreements on the subject of the negotiations.

Unfortunately, the West has not yet shown the necessary reciprocity to the frequently and constantly expressed striving of the socialist countries for progress in the negotiations. Despite the fact that it is more than a year since the proposals were submitted, the West has not yet given any concrete answer to the vast platform for reductions submitted by the socialist countries.

Question: How will the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II affect your forum?

Answer: The success of the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna and the signing of such an important document for detente as SALT II have demonstrated with renewed strength that when there is political will and genuine desire, it is possible to find solutions even for the most difficult and delicate problems. The example of SALT II undoubtedly creates a more favorable atmosphere for progress and for the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The path of progress, however, demands the search for a compromise on the part of the West. The renunciation by the West of the attempt to seek one-sided military advantages would be a genuine expression of such an approach.

The important new initiative submitted to the Vienna negotiations on 28 June 1979 at the initiative of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR represents a concrete step of the socialist countries toward a just settlement of the question of the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This initiative must help the West finally to find the necessary good will and desire and to proceed along the path of a concrete settlement of the problems of the Vienna negotiations.

A real expression of such an approach must be a comprehensive, detailed and businesslike reply to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978 and on 28 June 1979.

HONECKER PRAISES SALT II IN U.S. MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

LD031802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York--The GDR attributes exceptional importance to the SALT II agreement and expresses the hope that further steps in this direction will undoubtedly help to end the arms race. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in an interview for the U.S. magazine "LEADERS."

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR will patiently and persistently continue searching for new ideas which would be in accordance with the common interests of all states. The GDR believes that detente and disarmament, international understanding and cooperation are the only way to secure a peaceful future for all mankind.

ATA REPORTS DIFFERENCES AMONG PARTICIPANTS IN TOKYO SUMMIT

AU291503 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA)--It is reported that the summit two-day meeting with the participation of the heads of the governments of 7 industrialized capitalist countries began its proceedings in Tokyo, yesterday.

In the situations created, the industrialized capitalist countries are employing all means to shift the burden of the crisis on the others. The separate meetings and talks of the heads of the governments of the participating countries in Tokyo on the eve of this meeting, as well as the meeting itself, brought to the fore the great disagreements existing between them about the roads that must be followed to come out of the present crisis.

In this context, worth mentioning are the great differences concerning the oil problem which are characterizing the present meeting in Tokyo.

In these circumstances it must be stressed the stand of the U.S.A., which makes all its efforts to impose its will on the others in an effort to direct the proceedings of the present meeting according to its own interests. A clear expression of this is the statement made by Carter on the eve of his departure for Tokyo, where he stated that the USA will speak at the summit meeting from the "position of the economic strength".

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON CARTER VISIT TO ROK

AU031045 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

["Warmongering Visit of the American President"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA)--In a commentary on Carter's visit to South Korea, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes among others that the aim of this visit was to reiterate the all-round support of American imperialism for the Seoul clique and the hatching up of fresh warmongering plans. The newspaper also exposes the zealous support by the Chinese social-imperialists to the warmongering activity and military presence of the United States of America in that region, emphasizing that "the aggressive and counter-revolutionary strategy of the American imperialists complies with the objectives of the Chinese social-imperialists".

The current events, "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes, once again clearly show that the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and the Chinese ones, with their warmongering policy which is developing through a fierce rivalry and the unbridled armaments race, have created, in this region too, a tense and very dangerous situation. The Japanese people, the people of Korea and all the other peoples of that region, the newspaper emphasizes, strongly oppose the military presence of American imperialism in their countries as well as the plots hatched up by the United States of America, the Soviet Union and China.

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO BURUNDI PRESIDENT BAGAZA

AU301430 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Jean Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi:

It is my pleasure, on the occasion of Burundi's national day, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey best wishes for the happiness of the people of Burundi.

I express the belief that the friendly relations between our two countries will be constantly strengthened and will develop to our mutual advantage and to the advantage of the struggle against imperialism.

PAPER STRESSES ROLE OF PARTY BUREAUS IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AU290743 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Raise to a Higher Level the Leading Role of Party Bureaus in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Excerpts] The decisions of the seventh AWP Congress and of the more recent AWP Central Committee plenums, particularly those of the sixth plenum, have further widened the role of the party bureaus in the agricultural cooperatives, in that they are able to better tackle the fundamental problems of [political] education and of the party's economic policy and to insure the fulfillment of tasks in all fields. The further improvement of the work of these bureaus and their increasingly leading role with regard to economic problems has resulted in the fact that many cooperatives, irrespective of weather conditions, have created a stabilized and constantly growing economy.

Constant control over the implementation of directives and decisions is a key factor in the leading work of the party bureaus. This must be a constant object of their activity. There are cases of underestimation of this work and, consequently, it happens that the bureaus have to return to the same problems, not to check progress and further it but because the decisions and tasks taken at previous meetings have not been implemented to the required degree.

The party has constantly instructed, particularly at the Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum, that the ideopolitical work should always be built in close relation to specific problems and tasks, particularly with the aim of raising the socialist attitude toward work and common property to a higher degree. Alien manifestations are observed in some cooperatives in the attitude toward work and property. Thus, not all the manpower is being made full use of, there is unjustified absenteeism, work schedules are not fully exploited, there is damage to common property, and so forth. The ideopolitical work of the party bureaus and of the basic organizations must therefore be improved and--under their leadership and that of all the instruments of power, the state organs, economic organs and mass organizations, waging a constant class and ideological struggle against anti-socialist concepts and attitudes, the inclination to be satisfied with small results, and so forth--everyone should be induced to deal with situations daily and hourly. This work requires the most varied forms and that all the mass organizations be guided and activated to the highest possible degree. This also requires that these mass organizations should stimulate the ideological debate by insuring the broad and active participation of the mass of cooperativists. In this, as in all other things, it is necessary that the personal example of the communists be raised to an increasingly higher level.

The independent development of the economy and the successful implementation of the planned tasks, relying strongly on our own efforts, require a further development of the technical and scientific revolution. This great problem must be the constant concern of the party bureaus in the agricultural cooperatives.

They must insure that the mass of cooperativists is included in this revolution and that their creative thinking breaks out in all fields of productive activity. These problems must not be considered to be merely technical problems to be left to the cooperative boards, but must be considered to be great party problems. The party bureaus must struggle more persistently to introduce and implement science more broadly, to improve production propaganda and to strengthen scientific discipline and the precise implementation of its demands in all production processes with the aim of achieving higher and stable yields from all crops, from the livestock and horticultural sectors, and to raise the level of planning, accountancy and finance.

BRIEFS

ALIA ATTENDS FOLKLORE SYMPOSIUM--In the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation, the Institute of Popular Culture attached to the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, organized a symposium today on the 1978 national folklore festival held in Gjirokaster and on some current problems of ethno-folklore sciences. The symposium was attended by people from the world of the arts and culture and by representatives of Tirana institutions and those in other districts. The symposium was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; AWP Central Committee member Vito Kapo; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists, and others, including Ramadan Ibrahimi and Enver and Mehmeti, scholars from Kosovo; (Carmine de Padova), scholar from the Arbereshi community in Italy; and French ethnographer [name indistinct]. The symposium was opened by Professor Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU]

DEPARTURE OF KOSOVO ARTISTS--The troupe of the popular theater of Gjakova led by its director, Gani Etishi, left Tirana today. The troups completed a successful tour in Albania at the invitation of the Tirana popular theater. The Kosovo artists were seen off by Omer Haxhija, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; Vaska Aristidhi, director of the Tirana popular theater; workers from cultural and artistic institutions, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU]

GRAIN EXPORTS TO ITALY--The Fifth Congress of the Italy-Albania Friendship Society was held recently in Rome. The congress was attended by 100 delegates from all branches of the society. A report on the society's activity was delivered by its secretary, Prof (Renaldo Hoffman). The congress was addressed by numerous speakers. The well-known scientist Prof (Piriglio Agliani) pointed out the great progress made by Albania in the field of agriculture, stressing that "Albania, whose people were suffering for bread for their mouths before the war, is currently exporting grain to Italy." [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU]

ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS--Misto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Netherlands, presented his credentials to Queen Juliana Louise Emma Maria Wilhelmina on 21 June. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 22 Jun 79 AU]

FOREIGN EDITIONS OF HOXHA BOOK--Enver Hoxha's book "Notes on China" has been published in the English and French languages. The book will also be published in several other languages. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF THREE NEW AMBASSADORS

Finnish Envoy

LD041944 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--"We assess Bulgaro-Finnish relations now as close, friendly and promising," said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, here today on receiving the credentials of the newly-appoined Finnish ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Esko Kalervolvaartela. Mr Zhivkov underlined that there are still many untapped possibilities for expansion and deepening of bilateral relations, especially in economy and culture. "Mutual respect and friendship between the two nations, the closeness of positions on topical international issues are promising grounds for the further development of Bulgaro-Finnish relations along ascending lines," added he. Mr Zhivkov highly assessed the realistic course of active neutrality, pursued by Finland in her foreign policy. On his part the Finnish ambassador underlined his readiness to contribute to the strengthening and deepening of the already established many-sided friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

Mali Envoy

LD042048 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--Bulgaria's State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov received today Mr Djubril Mayga, the newly-appointed ambassador of Mali to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. Underlining Bulgaria's readiness to develop her relations with Mali, Mr Zhivkov noted that Bulgaria appreciates the positive role of Mali in the international relations, in the consolidation of peace and international security. On his part Mr Mayga assessed highly Bulgaria's contribution to training specialists for Mali.

Nepal Envoy

LD041952 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the newly-appoined ambassador of Nepal here, Mr Dyanendra Bahadur Kharki, who presented his credentials. During the greetings exchanged the two sides emphasized the necessity of lasting peace and security, of international understanding and cooperation, in order to [words indistinct] the peoples' striving for progress, well-being and social headway. Mr Zhivkov and Nepal's ambassador stressed their confidence that many possibilities exist for equal and reciprocally beneficial cooperation in economy, science, technology and culture.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CHERNYAYEV-LED USSR DELEGATION

Scientific Cooperation Session

AU032045 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)--Of all the [words indistinct] themes on the 1976-1980 Bulgaro-Soviet plan for joint developments in science and technology, 230 have already been completed and transferred into the various economic branches in the two countries.

This was revealed here today at the 287th session of the Standing Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommission of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian delegation to the session is headed by Mr Nacho Papazov, president of the State Science and Technological Progress Committee and the Soviet by Mr Konstantin Chernyayev, vice president of the State Science and Technology Committee with the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The main accent at this session will be put on raising the effectiveness of developments in the leading branches--mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electronics, the instrument-making industry, the chemical industry and power generation. Bulgaro-Soviet teams were reported at the session to have developed new machine tools and manipulators of better performance data and also mechanical handling equipment, complete facilities for automated warehouses, 19 electronic calculating devices and new welding methods over the last three years of the seventh Bulgarian five-year period alone. Bulgaria has mastered the manufacture of automatic technological lines turning out parts for the "Kamaz" freight lorries and of new electric motors and synthetic fibre. At present scientific and technological cooperation is carried out by 217 Soviet and 162 Bulgarian research and designing organizations and institutes.

The current Sofia session has on its agenda a discussion on the coordination of science and technology plans for the 1981-1985 period. So far the joint development of 72 themes, 32 of which simultaneously concern several branches, has been fully concerted.

Another item on the agenda will be the implementation of the cooperation agreements in the sphere of licences, in the manufacture of industrial rubber products and in the exchange of scientific and technological documentation and of specialists.

4 July Meeting With Todorov

AU041405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 4 July, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, chairman of the USSR side of the Permanent Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the subcommission, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meeting.

TANCHEV MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT, DELIVERS ZHIVKOV MESSAGE

AU032039 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, July 3 (BTA correspondent)--Today, Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU) and first vice president of the State Council, visiting Algeria at the head of a BAU delegation, was received by Mr Bendjedid Chadli, president of the Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front. Mr Petur Tanchev delivered a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, to the Algerian head of state and party leader. On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov he extended greetings specially to President Chadli and wishes for new successes in the building up of modern Algeria.

In the talk that followed they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation, confirming its upward trend of development. The two sides stressed on the existence of conditions conducive to cooperation and stated their will to work for its advance. They also pointed to the signficance of personal summit meetings for the promotion of their bilateral relations which can be cited as an example of equitable cooperation between two peace-loving sovereign states.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LE VAN LUONG-LED HANOI DELEGATION

Sofia Arrival, Meeting With Yordanov

LD042010 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 4 BTA--A delegation of the Hanoi City Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [words indistinct] committee's First Secretary Mr Le Van Luong, Politburo member of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, arrived here today. At their meeting with Mr. Georgi Yordanov, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Vietnamese guests exchanged information on the work of the party committees and organisations in Sofia and Hanoi. Mr Le Van Luong told of the active participation of the Vietnamese people in the socialist construction of that country and of their work in restoring the country after the Chinese aggression.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU051007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Le Van Luong, head of the delegation of the Hanoi City Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP], VCP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, who is visting Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, information of the comprehensive BCP and VCP activities as well as on certain topical international problems were exchanged.

Le Van Luong briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the constant efforts of the communists and of all working people in Hanoi as well as throughout the country that are directed toward liquidating the consequences of the [?PRC) aggression [words indistinct] and in building socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to render full support for the just (?course) followed by fraternal Vietnam aiming at resisting the forces of expansionism and war in the area of Southeast Asia.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and Le Quang Hiep, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTING AFGHANISTAN AMBASSADOR

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU041921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text) On 4 July Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Mohammad Salem Masudi, Afghanistan ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the meeting.

Meeting With Todorov

AU031850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 3 July Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mohammad Salem Masudi, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria, in relation to his final departure from the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATIONS IN HELSINKI

AU032035 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Helsinki, July 3 (BTA)--Consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Finland were held on July 2 and 3. International issues, detente and the state, and prospects for the promotion of bilateral relations were on the agenda. The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria was led by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy foreign minister, and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland by State Secretary Matti Tuovinen.

Mr Tsvetkov was received by the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Paavo Vayrynen. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. They reviewed matters of mutual interest and exchanged views on international questions.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU031412 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 3 July Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, met the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Carlos Brito, member of the Political Commission of the party Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At the meeting Pencho Kubadinski briefed the delegation on the past and present of the Bulgarian communist movement, the establishment and activity of the Fatherland Front, and the tasks solved by the Bulgarian communists at the present stage of communist construction in Bulgaria.

Carlos Brito expressed cordial gratitude for the invitation to visit Bulgaria and stressed that the BCP's rich experience evokes great interest among the Portuguese communists. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

FILIPOV RECEIVES PDRY CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION 4 JULY

AU041404 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the Higher Party Control Commission of the Yemeni Socialist Party, led by Mr Abd al-Hamid Ahmad 'Said. In the ensuing talks satisfaction was expressed with the development of contacts between the two parties. The delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is on visit here at the invitation of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission. The Yemeni guests became familiar with the BCP experience in party control and auditing. The delegation leaves the country tomorrow.

STROUGAL RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR MEEHAN

LD031052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Francis Joseph Meehan, new U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his taking up his post.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Dinner for Jaruzelski

LD040932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a festive dinner in Prague last night in honor of the visiting Polish military delegation headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. In brief addresses both ministers emphasized the importance of the strengthening of the socialist community and the cohesion of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states. They both assessed the Soviet Union's peace initiative which consistently implements the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Visit to Motorized Infantry Unit

LD041825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A military delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR and minister of national defense, today visited the Jiri-Z-Podebrac motorized infantry unit. The delegation was accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and minister of national defense. In the presence of regional and district party and state representatives, the Polish guests were briefed on the fighting traditions of the unit, on its training base and on the successful fulfilment of tasks of military and political preparation.

The Polish military delegation also visited today the Motorlet-Jinonice enterprise in Prague where it saw production lines.

Dinner At Polish Embassy

LD042340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Wojiech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Polish minister of national defense, and the head of the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic, yesterday gave a festive dinner in the Polish Embassy building in Prague. Present at the dinner were: Eugen Turzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Maj Gen Miroslav Vanicek, deputy federal minister of interior; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Among the guests was also Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Czechoslovak People's Army.

REPORTAGE INDRA-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO GREECE

Visit to Industry, Sites

LD041938 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens (CETEKA correspondent)--A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Alois Indra, inspected on Wednesday a modern spinning mill of the Piraiki-Patraiki concern at Megalo Pesco near Athens. The concern is the largest textiles producer in Greece.

The delegation, currently on an official visit to Greece, also visited historical places in Mycenas, Corinth and Nauplia.

The Greek press devotes systematic attention to the visit of the parliamentary delegation, carries articles on the course of the visit. Photographs from official meetings and quote statements made by the two countries' chairmen of parliament. [sentence as received]

Meeting With Papaspirou

LD031638 Prague CTK in English 0951 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens (CETEKA correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, laid a wreath to the tomb of the unknown warrior here on Tuesday, the second day of its six-day official visit to Greece.

The delegation was then received by Dhimitrios Papaspirou, president of the Greek Parliament. In their cordial discussion, they dealt with further possibilities of bilateral as well as foreign political cooperation. Both parliaments want to contribute to promoting the process of relaxation of tension in the world, and mainly to greater security of European nations in harmony with the Helsinki Final Act.

Dhimitrios Papaspirou acquainted the Czechoslovak deputies with the legislative activity of the Greek parliament and stressed that its cooperation with the parliaments of other countries has lately been considerably extended, particularly with regard to the solution of questions concerning peace and security.

Together with all peace forces Greece aims at maintaining and strengthening peace everywhere in the world, at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, Dhimitrios Papaspirou said. He went on to say that Czechoslovakia and Greece had made great sacrifices in their struggle for freedom and independence and these common traditions create a good basis for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Alois Indra pointed to the main principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy and said that the Parliament actively helps their realization. Alois Indra said that Czechoslovakia had welcomed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty as a step slowing down the spiral of the arms race and stressed that his country is resolved to exert every effort for complete disarmament. Therefore, Czechoslovakia proposed recently that a declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament be approved at the 34th UN General Assembly, Alois Indra said.

Representatives of the two parliaments stressed the significance of cooperation between their countries which is favourably developing since 1973, e.g., the goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Greece has almost tripled. They expressed the conviction that their countries will remain good trade partners also after 1981 when Greece becomes a member of the European Economic Community.

In the afternoon the delegation met with Ilias Iloiu, chairman of the United Democratic Left (EDA), one of the opposition parties in the Greek Parliament, for talks mainly on the prospects of Czechoslovak-Greek cooperation. Ilias Iloiu stressed that his party supports the line of the present government to establish good relations with all socialist countries.

Alois Indra and members of the Czechoslovak delegation were received later today by Greek Foreign Ministers Yeoryios Rallis. The two representatives noted that their countries have the same or very close stands on a number of issues which creates good preconditions for their cooperation in the sphere of international policy.

Meeting with Karamanlis, Dinner

LD041426 Prague CTK in English 1949 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens (CETEKA Correspondent)--Members of the visiting Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra were received here on Tuesday by Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

During their meeting they positively evaluated the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Greek relations to date and stressed that the promotion of political, economic and cultural cooperation is not only in the interest of the two countries but also contributes to peace and understanding between nations. It was noted that the stands of the governments of the two countries on questions of international policy are very close.

The Czechoslovak delegation met today also with members of the Greek-Czechoslovak parlimantary group. Greek deputies stressed they would exert every effort to make use of all the promising possibilities in cooperation between the two countries and to create preconditions particularly for a wider cultural exchange.

President of the Greek Parliament Dhimitrios Papaspirou gave a dinner later today in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation. In their toasts the heads of the two countries' parliaments stressed their willingness to develop wide bilateral contacts in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Greek people, peace and understanding between nations of the world.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISIT TO ASIA

Departure 3 July

LD031842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left for an official visit of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the foreign ministers of these countries.

Karachi Stopover

LD042138 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Karachi,--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek made a stopover here on Wednesday on his way to Southeast Asia.

At Karachi airport the Czechoslovak [as received] minister and government representative of the Sind Province Mr Akhoon exchanged views on the further development of relations and on international topics.

Bohuslav Chnoupek then proceeded to Thailand.

Arrival in Bangkok

LD041620 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on Wednesday for an official visit to Thailand, at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

He was met at the airport decorated with Czechoslovak and Thai flags by acting Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and other representatives of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit to Thailand is the first since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, following the visit to Czechoslovakia of the Thai foreign minister last September which resulted in the signing of an agreement on trade and payments.

During their talks opening Thursday the two ministers will exchange views on a wide range of questions and will discuss the possibilities and prospects of the further development of bilateral relations in all spheres.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM APPROVES RESULTS OF CSSR VISIT

LD032040 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved on Tuesday the results of the June visit of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet to Czechoslovakia. Head of the delegation Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated at the session that the visit was marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and by the spirit of the promotion of bilateral cooperation. He stressed the importance of constant exchange of views and experience between representatives of the two countries on all levels for the strengthening of friendship and fraternity between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

NEW SOVIET AIRPLANE PUT INTO SERVICE BY CS AIRLINES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 79 p 2 WA

[Article by RUDE PRAVO correspondent: "New Airplane Called 'Plzen'"]

[Text] A new four engine airplane of the CS Airlines, IL-62M, was ceremoniously christened this Thursday [21 Jun] with the name 'Plzen.'

The other aircraft of this type already carry the names of our significant cities and industrial centers. They represent the second generation of the Soviet jet aircraft. Compared with the earlier types, the IL-62M has new jet engines with an additional fuel tank in the keel of the aircraft. These increase the range to 10,000 kilometers with a seating capacity of 168 passengers.

CPCZ'S INDRA ADDRESSES WORKERS MEETING IN GOTTWALDOV

AU2919Ø5 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, delivered at a meeting with the working people in Gottwaldov, Moravia on 27 June]

[Text] The citizens of the CSSR, Comrade Indra said in the opening part of his speech, strive for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th congress of their leading political force--the CPCZ. Three years after the congress which determined demanding tasks pertaining to the building of an advanced socialist society, we can state that we are succeeding in his work. The moral-political unity of the people associated in the National Front has been strengthening and the socialist democracy constantly perfecting; people not politically organized as well as the members of the noncommunist political parties support the CPCZ's domestic as well as foreign policy and are taking an active part in its implementation.

However, despite all the indisputable successes, the Central Committee appeals to the party and society not to succumb to self-complacency. We do not want to conceal that we also have quite a few worries, that we are being plagued by a number of shortcomings, that there are enough weak spots in our life.

Yes, Soviet communists and the Soviet people are the pioneers of the new era in the history of mankind. With immense sacrifices they built and defended the first socialist state, saved the world from the fascist plague and are successfully building a communist society now. Nothing can weaken these truly historical merits. They can be belittled neither by the bourgeois propaganda's artillery barrage nor by the attacks of revisionists of all shades. There is no question of mechanically taking over or even forcing [upon us] the so-called Soviet model. Lenin clearly spoke not only about the possibility, but even about the inevitability, of different roads to socialism. However, what is important is to respect the universally valid principles that characterize the political might of the working class and its allies, that enables the development of the material-technical base as well as the defense of socialism. He who seriously strives to overthrow the capitalist rule cannot underestimate the Soviet experience or devote all his energy to criticizing certain shortcomings in the practice of socialist construction; a real revolutionary, especially a communist, can never join the bourgeois anticommunist choir. We verified this finding in some of the stages of our party's prewar history, but particularly after the bitter experience in the second half of the sixties.

In another part of his speech, Comrade A. Indra emphasized that the working people of all continents know the Soviet Union as an unswerving proponent of proletarian internationalism. It is typical of the Soviet people that they never thought, nor do they think, of themselves only, but that they always understood their tasks to be a part of the global class struggle for the liberation of mankind, that they themselves also appreciate the manifestations of international solidarity. By defending the young Soviet state against foreign interventionists, by creating a new society, they were giving the example and guidance for the behavior of the workers of the whole world. By their victory in the Great Patriotic War they presented the proof of the ethical, material and organizational advantages of socialism--the Soviet Union's authority throughout the world has grown immensely.

Throughout its existence the Soviet Union has been the beacon for all peace-loving mankind. The term Soviet peace offensive is firmly anchored in the consciousness of nations; political detente has become the most influential trend; the Final Act of the European Conference has changed decisively the atmosphere not only in Europe but throughout the world. Our feelings were tellingly expressed by Gustav Husak during last year's visit by Comrade Brezhnev when he said: "There is no state on our planet that has done as much for socialism, peace and the well-being of mankind as the Soviet Union. Its heroic people and the glorious Leninist communist party consistently implement the bequest of the Great October Socialist Revolution and immortal Lenin in domestic and foreign policy." The signing of the Soviet-American treaty SALT II on limiting strategic offensive weapons, too, is the fruit of the consistent Soviet policy, which has the support of all peace-loving forces and finds understanding even among the realistically thinking bourgeois politicians. In Czechoslovakia we welcomed the signing of SALT II as a success of the Soviet peace effort and regard it as proof that even the most complex military issues can be solved for the benefit of mankind.

The effort to preserve and strengthen peace, for political detente to continue also by effective steps toward disarmament, represents a complicated and long-term struggle. Peaceful coexistence, which is the longing of nations, has a considerable number of influential enemies, from arms monopolies to inveterate anti-Soviet figures and anti-communists and down to the Beijing Maoists.

The experiences of the last 60 years explain the reasons for the unbreakable finding of the Czechoslovak people that the Soviet Union is our most faithful friend and most reliable ally.

The Soviet Union and other allied countries also extended without hesitation their fraternal assistance to us 11 years ago when the fate of socialism in our country was at stake.

The relations between the Federal Assembly and the Supreme Soviet correspond to the policy of our communist parties and our governments. We are exchanging experiences on parliamentary activity; the long-term legislative and control practice of the Supreme Soviet is a valuable instruction for our deputies; the new USSR Constitution provided invaluable stimuli for us. The visits of parliamentary delegations always provide an opportunity to express the feelings of freindship and alliance and to prove that the deputies of both legislative bodies are good servants of their people. We shall never forget with what love the delegation of the Federal Assembly was received in the Soviet Union in April 1978.

We beg you, dear comrades--Comrade A. Indra said in conclusion--to convey our fraternal greetings to all in your country. We wish the Soviet people a happy life and a great deal of pleasure derived from the successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 25th congress of their glorious Leninist communist party. We wish the deputies of the Supreme Soviet and the other representative bodies many successes in their work; we wish successes and firm health to members of the CPSU Central Committee, to members of its Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev--our faithful friend, great son of his people, esteemed statesman and outstanding figure of the international communist movement--personally.

CEREALS YIELD EXPECTED 10-20 PERCENT BELOW 1978

AU021540 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["Len"--signed report: "Protecting the Crops"]

[Summary] On 28 June the Slovak National Council Committee for Agriculture and Food held its regular session in Bratislava. It was addressed by Deputy Slovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Eng E. Nemeth.

"He stated that after the necessary plowing under of winter crops the planned sowing has not been quite made up for with spring crops and oleaginous crops as a result of unfavorable soil-climate conditions. Moreover, the dry and hot weather has affected the cereals, which is expected to be reflected in a reduction of yields by 10 to 20 percent compared with last year. The recent rainfall has had a favorable influence on corn, the sowing of which has been exceeded by 9,387 hectares; on sunflowers, which have been sown on an area exceeding the plan by 1,946 hectares; and on root and fodder crops,"

The struggle for each kernel of grain will be, therefore, an urgent demand during the harvest. The deputies also expressed their dissatisfaction with the state of the harvest machinery's preparedness for the harvest and with the aid of the national committees during the fodder crop harvest. They called for improved cooperation between the national committees and the agricultural enterprises.

LAND FOR AGRICULTURE DECLINES IN SLOVAKIA

LD031154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The area of land used for agricultural purposes has declined in Slovakia during the past 3 years by 12,300 hectares. A fair amount of land is occupied by various obsolete buildings or buildings that are no longer in use. An undesirable state of affairs is also that the best and most productive farm land is often allocated for non-agricultural purposes.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET CROP--A check of all areas in the north Moravian region planted with sugar beet revealed that on one third of the area the crops look "very good," on more than one third of the area "good," on 18 percent of the area "satisfactory," and on 11 percent "poor." Heavy rainfall during the sowing season, followed by tropical heat, is the cause of the lesser per-hectare-yields of sugar beet compared with last year's 75,900. The exact number of sugar beets per hectare is not yet known. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 22 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

REDUCED FODDER CROP ACREAGE--The area of fodder grown on arable land in the Czech Socialist Republic is shrinking from year to year, and the same applies to meadows yielding more than one harvest a year. Whereas in 1977 perennial crops were grown on 18.3 percent of the area of arable land, this year they are grown on only 13.6 percent. This represents a reduction in the aforementioned crops' area from 540,000 to 440,000 hectares. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK HARVEST FESTIVAL--The celebrations of the 30th anniversary of building the socialist agricultural large-scale production in Slovakia will culminate in the National Harvest Festival on 1 and 2 September in Nitra. The ideological contents of the festival will include the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 30th anniversary of the CEMA's establishment. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SKODA PLZEN PRODUCTION--By 1 June the Skoda Plzen economic production unit had eliminated the production shortfall amounting to KC893 million caused by the energy difficulties at the beginning of the year. This has been achieved thanks to socialist competition and the activity of party organizations. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SCHMIDT'S DENUNCIATION OF BERLIN DECISION

LD041808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman today strongly rejected Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's claim, in a government statement to the Bundestag, that the People's Chamber's decision to amend the GDR electoral law impairs the creation of trust and the promotion of East-West cooperation in Europe. Like every other state, the spokesman said, the German Democratic Republic is sovereign in its internal and external affairs. It follows that additions and amendments to the GDR electoral law fall exclusively within the GDR's competence.

In view of this fact Helmut Schmidt's assertion--that it is a grave act incompatible with the interests of all sides in maintaining tranquillity around Berlin--is puzzling. So was his reference to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This agreement, as is well known, refers exclusively to West Berlin. The term "Berlin" does not occur in it as everyone can see from its text. It contains arrangements exclusively pertaining to West Berlin. It states that West Berlin continues not to be a constituent part of the FRG and not to be governed by it.

The observance of this elementary provision, the spokesman said, is the essential prerequisite for tranquillity around West Berlin. That also applies to the smooth working of other arrangements, for instance of transit traffic which has to be safeguarded from any misuse.

In conclusion the spokesman emphasised that the GDR will continue to proceed from the strict observance and full implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement and expected all other interested quarters to behave accordingly.

E. BERLIN RADIO REPORTS BUNDESTAG VOTE ON WAR CRIMES

LD031915 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Under pressure from world public opinion and wide sections of the Federal Republic's population, the Bonn Bundestag today decided not to allow Nazi and war crimes to fall under the statute of limitations. A total of 235 deputies voted for this, and 228 against. During the debate, a group of antifascists in concentration camp clothing who had taken up positions in the public gallery, protested the speech by one of the deputies in favor of the statutory limitation. They demanded retribution for their murdered comrades. The antifascists were then forcibly obliged to leave the Bundestag.

USSR'S SUSLOV RECEIVES GDR DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMAN

AU291638 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[ND dispatch from Moscow: "Mikhail Suslov Received the GDR Defense Minister; Military Delegation Visited Fighter Division Near Moscow"]

[Text] Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, on Tuesday [26 June], received in Moscow Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, who is heading the GDR military delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union. Their talks, which were conducted in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, centered on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Party Congress and the Ninth SED Party Congress as well as on topical questions of international politics. The talks were also attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of Defense.

In the morning, the military delegation visited a division of the Moscow Military District air forces. It was accompanied by the deputy USSR Defense Ministers Pavel Kutakhov, chief marshal of aviation and commander-in-chief of the air force, and Army Gen Semen Kurkotkin, head of the rear services. After a cordial welcome in the garrison of Kubinka, west of Moscow, where a guard of honor had lined up to greet the guests, the GDR generals and officers acquainted themselves with the history of one of the Soviet Air Force guard formations having the greatest traditions. In the Great Fatherland War the combat path of this division led from Leningrad and Stalingrad to Berlin.

For one hour experienced air force members demonstrated, in stunt flights with interceptor planes and fighter bombers of the MIG series and Sukhoy models of the most varied modifications, their mastery in controlling most modern technical combat equipment. The formation flight of a group of four MIG fighter planes met with special recognition.

In talks with the pilots Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the air force and air defense, thanked the brothers in arms on behalf of the delegation for their achievements in protecting socialism. They wished them new successes in enhancing their fighting strength and combat-readiness of their guard division.

The guests inspected new technical aviation equipment and acquainted themselves with its technical-tactical data, armament and equipment.

SINDERMANN, VERNER ATTEND U.S. ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD042058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--David B. Bolen, U.S. ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday to mark the U.S. national holiday. Present, among others, were Horst Sindermann and Paul Verner, members of the SED Central Committee Politboro; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; and Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the Council of Ministers.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT THIS MONTH

LD032235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1949 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--It has been mutually agreed that the French minister for foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, will pay an official visit to the GDR on 23 and 24 July. He has been invited by GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer.

HAGER OPENS BERLIN CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD031224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1121 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A consultative meeting of secretaries on international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries began in Berlin today. Taking part are delegations from the BCP, the SED, the Cuban Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, the CPCZ, the MSZMP and the Vietnam Communist Party.

Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened the meeting. He conveyed to the representatives of the fraternal parties the greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

FISCHER, ROMANIA'S ANDREI EXCHANGE TOASTS

AU021455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Report on dinner given by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at 28 June Berlin dinner for Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the toasts exchanged on this occasion]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Thursday evening [28 June]. The dinner which took place at Unter den Linden Palace was attended by: Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy State Council chairman; Hans-Joachin Heusinger, deputy Council of Ministers chairman, and other prominent figures of GDR social life.

During the meeting the foreign ministers exchanged toasts in which they stressed the friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the relations between the two countries are inseparably linked with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. He went on to say: "We can state with satisfaction that the cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania is developing favorably." In this context he stressed particularly the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, cooperation and specialization in production, and the growing goods exchange between the two states.

Foreign Minister Fischer declared that the 30-year development of the GDR convincingly demonstrates "that everything could develop and prosper only in peace and in the unbreakable alliance with the fraternal countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. The Romanian people, he said, will soon also celebrate a historic anniversary, the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism. The two countries' anniversaries, he underscored, "provide a worthy opportunity to remember the sacrificing struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other states in crushing Hitlerite fascism." With this victory, for which the Soviet Union made the greatest sacrifices, the decisive cornerstone was laid for the establishment and flourishing of the GDR and the other fraternal states.

In his reply Stefan Andrei stated with satisfaction "that in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the declaration signed in 1977 in Berlin and the decisive impetus of the meetings and fruitful talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker" outstanding results were achieved in the mutual relations in all fields.

The Romanian people, he stressed, welcome the excellent successes scored by the GDR working people led by the SED in the course of the 30-year development of the worker-peasant state on German soil.

Andrei stressed that Romania, in close cooperation with the socialist countries, with all states, would work for the implementation of the aims contained in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participating states, and of the proposals regarding the consolidation of the policy of detente and of cooperation, for accomplishing disarmament, for strengthening peace and security. He declared that Romania regards the disarmament question, above all nuclear disarmament, as one of the foremost problems of the present day. In this sense, the Socialist Republic of Romania regards "the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty as an important event of international life, as a positive step toward creating conditions for the discontinuation of the arms race and for the transition to measures of general diarmament."

ADN CITES JOSHUA NKOMO ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD041034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0626 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--"Relations between the GDR and the peoples' liberation movements have always been very firm throughout the GDR's three decades of existence," said Joshua Nkomo, co-president of the Patriotic Front and president of ZAPU, in a talk with ADN's Dar es Salaam correspondent. "The commitments which the GDR working people take upon themselves in an internationalist spirit to support the fighting peoples in southern Africa are for us indisputable signs of a growing, unshakeable friendship."

In this connection Nkomo recalled Erich Honecker's visit to Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, and stressed: "This visit confirmed the GDR's support for the frontline states and the liberation movements. We are convinced that our friendly relations will become even stronger in future. They will grow in the same proportion as our progress in Zimbabwe along the path of unity in the people's struggle against the racist regime.

MITTAG, SCHUERER HOLD TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

LD042110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Mozambique in Berlin on Wednesday discussed the expansion of economic and scientific-technological collaboration. Both sides noted the dynamic development of economic and scientific-technolgoical relations. They discussed the deepening of cooperation in the basic and engineering industries and agriculture as well as measures to implement the agreed long-term program for the development of economic relations between both states and cooperation in the economic planning field.

Taking part on the GDR side were among others Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and on the Mozambique side, among others, Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

ROGERS POTENTIAL THREAT TO EUROPEAN MILITARY DETENTE

LD031128 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] American Gen Alexander Haig was given a farewell parade at NATO headquarters. The parade, Western observers said, was more like a circus show than a military ceremony. But inferences from stumbling staff officers about the fighting power of the armies should be avoided. General Haig at any rate once more enjoyed the triumph of seeing himself celebrated as a military man. He is particularly proud of the fact that during his term as commander American forces in the FRG were reinforced by five army brigades. His successor, General Rogers, introduced himself by saying that NATO forces in Europe absolutely need the neutron weapon. Before his departure Haig had wanted to see that weapon deployed. To that extent a dangerous continuity is being preserved. The outgoing and incoming generals intend to make their NATO partners provide an appropriate force for interventions outside the NATO area. This is happening at a time when containing the danger of military conflicts is what matters.

For Europe it means making progress at last in Vienna. At the negotiations for the reduction in force levels and armaments in central Europe the attitude of NATO representatives has so far prevented a tangible result. When signing the SALT II treaty, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that one Vienna would lead to another. In this spirit, the GDR, Polish, CSSR and USSR delegations undertook a fresh initiative 10 days later. At the beginning of the 18th round of negotiations they suggested to the Western delegations that in the first reduction phase an agreement should be sought in which all participating states would undertake to reduce their land forces to the same collective level, that is, to 700,000 men in the reduction area. Wasn't this what NATO representatives wanted in the previous rounds? On 28 June the socialist countries submitted this proposal at the Hofburg in Vienna.

On the same day the FRG newspaper, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, carried an article under the heading "The Usefulness of Counting Peas." It dealt with the Vienna negotiations and was desinged to vindicate the NATO pea-counters. The reference is to Western experts who have been counting Eastern soldiers like peas by including cooks and medical orderlies, indeed counting them twice, in order to create a phantom army of 150,000 men, at times even of 190,000 men over and above the comparative data. By this pea-counting game, they evidently thought that at the negotiating table they could shift the military balance in Europe in their favor. At any rate, by this tactic they delayed a tangible result. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE does not regard this pea-counting as an idle past-time indulged in by experts. According to the motto, "Better no agreement than the wrong agreement," for the people who articulate their views in the newspaper pea-counting is a calculated tactic. The author of its 28 June editorial says, I quote: "For withdrawal the NATO countries demand collective commitments by both alliances instead of national reduction quotas," believing that by thisdemand he could raise a fresh barricade to force reduction.

It was on the same day that the represenatives of the four socialist countries in Vienna proposed that each participating state should make an approriate contribution to force reduction to be fixed within the framework of its alliance. Within the framework of its alliance, as the NATO experts wanted, we are showing truly a great readiness for compromise in proposing that, on the basis of the official date of both sides of 1 January 1976, the socialist countries should reduce their forces in the reduction area by 105,000 men and NATO reduce their forces by 91,000. In the initial stage the Soviet Union and the United States would reduce their forces in central Europe to the extent of a large portion of their total contribution to the reduction of forces in this area. Of course, the other proposals of the socialist states of 8 June 1978 remain on the Vienna negotiating table. The socialist states have met more than half way their western negotiating partners in terms of the position taken by them. The time has come to stop this absurd pea-counting and to start on reduction so that one Vienna may at last lead to another, before Haig's successor aggravates the situation with further troops reinforcements or even neutron weapons.

3 JULY VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE BY FRG PLANE PROTESTED

LD042024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A single-engined FRG plane on Tuesday violated GDR airspace and touched down in Erfurt Bezirk. Thanks to the prudent action of the authorities responsible for safeguarding GDR airspace, the violation did not lead to a serious incident. After the plane had landed, the pilot, Peter Ziemke, an FRG citizen, was handed over to the GDR authorities to clarify the causes which led to the violation of GDR airspace and the landing of the plane. The GDR Foreign Ministry strongly protests this renewed violation of GDR airspace. In this connection it is pointed out that the GDR has repeatedly and emphatically protested such airspace violations, which are contrary to international law, and expressed the expectation that the FRG Government would forthwith take the requisite steps to preclude such violations of GDR airspace.

BORDER ARRESTS OF FRG CITIZENS REPORTED

Abuse of Berlin Entry Rules

LD032042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 30 June 1979, FRG citizens Christian Hoffmann and Juergen Schlayer were caught in the act and arrested by GDR security organs at the GDR Berlin/Bornholmer Strasse border crossing point.

Hoffmann and Schlayer repeatedly abused the generous entry and visit regulations to the GDR capital of Berlin, as well as the transit agreement, to organize and carry out crimes directed against the law of other states.

Investigations were instituted and arrest warrants issued. The Mercedes car used for the crime, with the registration numbers ES-HZ 812, and the documents used to prepare the crime, were impounded.

'Agent of Dawid Gang'

LD041158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--West Berlin resident Werner Stuwe has been caught redhanded by GDR security organs at the GDR border crossing-point of Drewitz and has been detained. As an agent of the criminal Dawid Gang, Stuwe has been intensively engaged in subversive activities on GDR transit routes.

Preliminary proceedings have been instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Mercedes car, registration number B-AS 5744, used for the crime has been confiscated.

EUROPEAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE THANKS HONECKER

AU020945 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 26 June on page 2 carries a 700-word report on the handing over of a greetings message to Erich Honecker, State Council chairman, by Otto Hartmut Fuchs, Presidium chairman of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, Abbe Clovis Lugon, rector of Sion Cathedral, Switzerland, and Norbert Kraja, secretary of the Berlin Conference, in their capacity as members of the delegation of the Presidium of the Berlin Conference. Mr. Fuchs said that the message was conveyed on the occasion of the GDR'S 30th anniversary and was intended to express the gratitude for the GDR'S continuous full support of the Berlin Conference's activities. He emphasized that this support was granted by the GDR state organs without any strings attached.

The ensuing 500-word message, referring to the founding of this Catholic peace forum in 1964, states: "Ever since then it has experienced the understanding promotion of its activities by the GDR state and social institutions. In accordance with our specific tasks we were able to consult in continuity, frankness and of our own free will as an international community on the territory of this state on matters of peace work and to reach appropriate decisions. For this we owe the GDR our sincere gratitude." The message says that Catholics from more than 20 countries are convening in the GDR for an international symposium of the Berlin Conference on the topic "strengthening peace-securing, peace-teaching, peace-learning peace!" Church dignitaries, representatives of Catholic institutions and organizations, parliamentarians, scientists, journalists and other personalities are dedicating their consultations especially to the binding intentions of the UN-declaration on the education of the peoples in the spirit of peace as well as to the motivations dear to all responsible human beings of the International Year of the Child.

The message carries 34 signatures of representatives from Hungary, France, Poland, Great Britain, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, FRG, Austria, GDR, Spain, Denmark, CSSR, Norway, Belgium, Portugal and Italy, the most outstanding being that of Dr Jozsef Kacziba, bishop of the Hungarian Bishops Conference.

ADN REPORTS OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NEW STATUTES

LD042222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A number of laws passed by the People's Chamber on 28 June were published in the official gazette of the GDR, Part 1, No 17, of 2 July. These are the law amending the law on elections; the law amending and supplementing provisions of criminal law and procedures and the law for combatting offences against regulations (Third Criminal Law Amendment Act); the law amending and supplementing the customs law of the GDR; the law amending and supplementing the foreign currency act; the GDR Passport Act; the law revising the Aliens Act; the law amending the Family and Martial Status Act; the People's Chamber's endorsement of the 1978 budget accounts; and the decree releasing the Council of Ministers of responsibility for issuing instructions on matters dealing with the issuance of passports, visas and the regulations of foreigners in the GDR.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEE APPROVES 1978 BUDGET ACCOUNT

AU282120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)--On Monday [25 June] the People's Chamber Budget and Finance Committee under its chairman, Wolfgang Roesser, discussed and approved the 1978 budget closing account that had been thoroughly checked earlier by the deputies. Earlier, the deputies received a report by Dr Werner Schmieder, secretary of state at the Ministry of Finance, on the fulfillment of the 1978 State Budget Plan as well as on the state of plan implementation in the current year. The stable development of the state budget, the state secretary stressed, also continued in 1978.

The report depicted as the decisive main task of the 1979 plan the creation of the necessary prerequisites for a further output increase of the republic, through a maximum of efficiency and productivity. The substantial reserves existing in the national economy in this respect must constantly be in the focus of attention of the management activity. In this context, the report particularly stressed the need for speeding up scientific-technical progress and for shortening the introduction periods of new products and processes, for better utilizing machinery and equipment, saving material and energy, reducing costs and making full use of the social labor potential.

BRIEFS

GDR-GREAT BRITAIN AGREEMENT--An agreement for the years 1979-1981 on cooperation in the field of culture, education and science was signed on Wednesday [27 June] in London by GDR ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and British Foreign Office Under State Secretary John Leahy. Both sides expressed the wish that this agreement will serve the cooperation between both states in accordance with the principles of peaceful co-existence and represent a contribution for the implementation of the Helsinki Act. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

TALKS HELD DURING 3-DAY VISIT BY CPCZ'S HAMAN

LD042034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has paid a 3-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He has had talks with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee. The talks were concerned with the issues of further widening and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two parties and between Poland and Czechoslovakia. The special importance of the full implementation of decisions adopted at the meeting between Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak, which was held in February this year, was stressed.

The importance which Poland and Czechoslovakia attach to the implementation of measures aimed at putting into practice the program for socialist economic integration was also stressed.

WYSZYNSKI VATICAN ADDRESS ON NEW POLISH CARDINALS, PAPAL VISIT

LD012114 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Praise be to Jesus Christ. The past 2 days at the Vatican are clearly of a Polish character. The reason is the elevation of two Polish bishops to the dignity of cardinal--the Bishop Wladyslaw Rubin and the Archibishop Franciszek Macharski. The ceremony of their creation as cardinals took place during a solemn holy mass today at St Peter's Basilica, when the holy father, John Paul II, placed the cardinal's ring on their fingers as a symbol of unification with the church and pastoral care. On this occasion of the elevation of two Polish bishops to the dignity of cardinal we have asked Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, to speak. Your eminence:

[Wyszynski--live] Beloved fellow countrymen in Poland and the whole world. On the frequencies of Radio Vatican, from the vestibule of St Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, I convey to all fraternal people words of love and peace in Jesus Christ. They are full of joy and hope. We have just left the Basilica after the magnificent ceremony during which the holy father celebrated the holiest offering at the altar assisted by 14 newly created cardinals, and among them two sons of Poland, Wladyslaw Cardinal Rubin, secretary general of the bishops Synod, and Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, archibishop metropolitan of Krakow and successor of the holy father at the bishop's seat of St Stanislaw.

Today's joy is the fulfillment of the joys of the church in Poland which developed in the whole fatherland and was spread by the holy father during his 9-day pilgrimage from Warsaw through Gniezno and Jasna Gora to Krakow. Everywhere he stopped on Polish soil, its son John Paul II carried the words of living faith which have fortified us in our belief, of the ardent love of Christ which is above everything, of the [word indistinct] community and unity for which Christ has been praying combined as a man who carries life, a man of a serene and smiling face which is so badly needed in Poland.

He left us in his 62 homilies delivered in Poland a broad beam of light and a program for work and life. The pulsation of his living faith was shown in victory square in Warsaw where the holy father prominently displayed the figure of Christ to the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Warsaw and the surrounding region at the center of the country's life, of the nation composed of every family and every child of God.

He said clearly that without Christ the life of the nation cannot be organized, that Christ cannot be taken away from people, that there is no history and coexistence of the human family without Christ. The hope and cheer for our pastoral fraternity was the act of dedication of the holy father to the mother of the church, made on the summit of Jasna Gora on 4 June.

It was then that Poland experienced a particularly joyful emotion and growth of hope. It was providential help given us by the holy father at Jasna Gora, as if the (?confirmation) that truly the Black Madonna of Jasna Gora is taking care to defend the Polish people, of which we read during the ceremony of the Mother of God from Czestochowa in the liturgy of 26 August each year.

My dear people, I wanted to say only this to you: What an enormous impression this humble but determined act of dedication to the special care of the holiest mother by the highest shepherd of the church, who here has found the help for his mission and task for the renewal of the entire human family, has made.

When the holy father returned to Rome he left behind him indelible memories throughout Poland, which continue to be the source of much discussion, thought, emotion and decisions for a thorough renewal of the daily practice of our life.

One can truly say this visit, which has given us courage for future work, has been for us and the whole nation, for our country, both providential and very necessary.

We are sharing gladly the fruit of the visit of the holy father with you, beloved brothers and sisters, wherever you live, because we see what a joy it has been for the holy father to make the pilgrimage to the land of his father.

These are my brief words, because there is not much time. Tomorrow I must return to Warsaw, but I want you to know that the holy father has conveyed to you all fraternal encouragement from the Tomb of St Adalbert at the primatial basilica in Gniezno, from the throne of grace at Jasna Gora of our virgin supporter, and from the Tomb of St Stanislaw the bishop in Krakow. I also join this benefiction of the holy father, and I convey to you all, wherever you are my dearest, from the Tomb of St Adalbert in Gniezno, from the throne of grace in Jasna Gora, and from the Tomb of St Stanislaw in Krakow, my fraternal and primatial blessing in the name of the father and the son and the Holy Spirit.

PAP COMMENTATOR ATTACKS DER SPIEGEL COVERAGE OF POPE'S VISIT

ID041430 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

["DER SPIEGEL Hungers for Sensation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July (PAP)--In connection with reports brought out in the West German DER SPIEGEL weekly which distort the picture of contemporary Poland, and in a distorting mirror present the visit of Pope John Paul II in this country, Sztandar Mlodych writes among others:

"The fact that some West German papers have always treated Poland in an unkind manner is known in Poland for long. These papers are full of insinuations and distortions, biased interpretations of statistical data, among others, and it all serves a consistent publicity in the West German society of the theses about the unsettled Polish western border, about Poles' alleged unpreparedness to run their own country. All this is a blow to political realities of today's Europe and at historical events. In an unequivocal way it does destroy the process of normalization initiated by a common effort of progressive circles in the FRG and of the Polish Government and the Polish nation. The signing of definite acts of international significance in 1970 and starting of the dialogue is without major importance in this respect. The aim is to destroy Europe's stability, to cancel peaceful processes that have taken place in Europe over the past 35 years.

"Clearly, the visit-pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II in Poland marked a great event not only for believers but also for all those who regarded the elevation of the Pole onto the papal chair as an expression of recognition for Poland and for the Polish nation. No wonder that the visit long before it started had been given publicity in the world press.

"Of course, the visit of John Paul II provided various rags with a possibility of giving their regular readers a customary portion of gossip and lies. Is it not understandable?

"The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL is not a rag. It is in a group of biggest, best edited magazines the world over.

"Hence, the fact tht DER SPIEGEL in its 23d and 24th issues (June 4 and 11) in articles about Poland applied rag methods of writing cannot be regarded as a coincidence or a 'journalistic error'.

"The pope's visit to socialist People's Poland--provides for politicians from SPIEGEL it provides an occasion for a battle-cry, to manifest both hostility towards socialism and aversion to Poland as such. [sentence as received] Thus they present Poland in the way they want to see it and view the papal visit in their own categories corresponding to their previously established theses. In their drives fitting the occasion they do not even leave the pope intact. Indeed, there is a method in that folly.

"DER SPIEGEL promised its readers a sensation in socialist Poland and counted on it. Later, when it turned out that the visit was held in a climate of dignity and solemnity and when catastrophic predictions about 'anxieties' and 'confrontations' proved to be ill-grounded, DER SPIEGEL's men shifted to new speculations, this time the ones related to indefinite future.

"An exceptional delicacy, so un-SPIEGEL like, was manifested in DER SPIEGEL only in one instance: when something had to be done with such a weighty event as the telling visit paid by John Paul II to the former Nazi concentration camp in Auschwitz. The magazine covered that event only in six lines, without excessive interpretations and conclusions. Is it only delicacy or something else?

"The interest in Poland and her affairs which has recently intensified in Western papers is a positive phenomena. Polish ills and troubles are not kept in secret. But one cannot make terms with attempts to distort Poland's picture, to maliciously twist and select facts in order to meet the requirements of the previously adopted political line. A difficult process of normalization and overcoming of the bad past has been initiated between Poland and the FRG. One would be inclined to pose a question: How does that process compare with an unpalatable prank of DER SPIEGEL?"

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO FRG BUNDESTAG WAR CRIMES VOTE

Commission Statement for Press

LD042212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the West German Bundestag's decision not to apply the statute of limitations to the crime of murder, the Central Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland has made a statement for the Polish press agency. The statement says in part that the Polish public appreciates the moral honesty and political courage of those Bundestag deputies who put forward the motion not to apply the statute of limitations to the crime of murder including Hitlerite crimes, and who voted for the motion. The statement stresses that the Bundestag vote is a decision which has created an opportunity for dealing with the Hitlerite past in its legal aspect. When put into practice properly the decision may contribute toward proper sentences for the so far unpunished Hitlerite criminals. Polish and international public opinion is looking forward to proper settling of accounts with the Hitlerite past in the FRG, and to the recognition in that country of the principles of international law expressed especially in the UN convention on nonapplication of the statute of limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

PAP Commentary

LD041254 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--PAP journalist writes about yesterday's decision by the FRG Bundestag to repeal the statute of limitations of Nazi crimes:

Struggle for the cancellation of the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes lasted for years in the FRG. The efforts by progressive and democratic forces in West Germany were accompanied by pressure from the world public opinion, especially from those states which experienced the cruelties of the Nazi occupation and whose citizens perished in Nazi concentration camps.

In connection with the decision of the Bundestag, forced by a narrow margin by the international public opinion, it is worthwhile to recall the history of the struggle for cancellation of statuatory limitations to Nazi crimes.

The penal code of the German Reich, of 1871, which provides for applying statutory limitations to the crime of murder after the period of 20 years, was in force in the post-war FRG. Basing on the code German legal authorities attempted to fix the term of applying the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes on 1965, that is in on the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of World War Two.

Following the great indignation of world's public opinion the FRG parliament decided to prolong the period of non-application of limitations till 1969, which it justified with the fact that the FRG was established in 1949 and that the 20 years must reach back till that time. In 1969, when the social-liberal government of chancellor Willy Brandt came to power, a motion was submitted to the Bundestag to change the period of non-application of statutory limitations from 20 to 30 years. This 30-year period ends on December 31 this year.

A few months ago, SPD parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner submitted a draft for the cancellation of limitations to any crime of murder. His initiative was supported by 215 SPD and FDP deputies who came out with an appropriate motion to be discussed by the parliament.

It is beyond doubt that following the cancellation of limitations to any crime of murder, all Nazi criminals who have not been discovered so far would be prosecuted by West German jurisdiction also after December 31 this year.

Till January 1, 1978, 6,431 sentences were passed for Nazi crimes by the FRG courts while the overall number of people suspected of commiting these crimes amounted to 84,400. Thus, the FRG's investigators and courts face quite an amount of work.

PAP Bonn correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski writes:

As one could expect deputies from the CDU/CSU were advocates of the final application of the statute of limitations. CDU Deputy Alois Mertes gave arguments that in a couple of years it would be impossible for jurisdiction to ascertain the defendants' guilt. While speaking about this, Mertes recalled a scandalous trial in Duesseldorf where, as is known, the jury's verdict was, from the lack of evidence, not guilty for the Majdanek butchers. Other deputies also used that argument in favour of the application.

Such arguments challenging the memory of millions of people murdered by the Nazis, were not the only ones. There were some SPD and FDP deputies whose voices were filled with wisdom and reason. The West German justice minister, a Social Democrat, Hans Juergen Vogel, stressed that Aus[illegible] rendered the application of statute of limitations impossible. Other deputies underlined that in connection with the persecution of the Nazi crimes, the problem of application of the statute of limitations should be discussed also against the background of the present reality of the FRG where neofascist provocations were multiplying, cemeteries were being desecrated with swastikas, and synagogues burnt down.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Article

LD040926 Warsaw PAP in English 0708 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--Will Nazi criminals, including criminals who committed the most cruel crimes of genocide, who have not been disclosed up to now [remain] unpunished in the FRG when 1979 comes to an end? The FRG parliament tried to give an answer to this question yesterday, says the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article headlined "The Hour of Truth" in the Bundestag.

The answer to this important question took the form of a compromise. A conception propagated by most of the SPD politicians, led by chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction Wehner and the justice minister, Vogel, was adopted. It provides for the non-application of statutory limitations to crimes of murder in general, irrespective of the character and time of their commission.

In fact this means that Nazi criminals will be further prosecuted after this year comes to an end. However, from the formal and legal point of view, Nazi crimes were put on an equal footing with common crimes. A special character of war crimes and crimes against mankind, expressed in many international conventions and national laws, including Polish ones, was obliterated.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on to say this on the subject:

The FRG, which so far avoided the acceptance of norms of international law, binding also in the states which are its allies, made another dodge. It is deeply depressing that the Bundestag could approve only a circuitous and partially camouflaged way to justice and to save face before the world.

What general conclusion should be drawn from this "Hour of Truth?"

Despite the still topical problem of prosecuting and punishing Nazi criminals, stemming from the 30-year-old neglect, the disturbing phenomena of the revival of fascist ideas in the FRG and despite social indifference to the results of Nazi fascism, which have not been overcome so far, at least half of representatives [of] the FRG highest organ came out for the final closure of the inconvenient chapter of the past and paying no attention to the consequences stemming from this past.

It is horrifying and shocking that many advocates of applying statutory limitations to Nazi crimes tried in the Bundestag to pillory not criminals who committed the crimes of genocide but the victims of lawlessness--nations sentenced by the system of the Third Reich to physical extermination or eternal captivity in the service of "supermen", says ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

GIEREK RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM AGRICULTURAL COMBINE

LD300605 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the staff of the Tuchow agricultural combine. The meeting was attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski.

The delegation made a report on the execution of the pledges undertaken to mark the 35th anniversary of the creation of People's Poland at the workers self-government conference on 27 July last year. Within the framework of those pledges, the combine supplied the country with additional, supra-plan quantities of meat and milk, and increased the numbers of pigs and cattle to the amount of Z40.5 million, and also carried out social deeds to the value of Z6.5 million.

Staff representatives also gave information about the work to bring an improvement in the living conditions of the workers employed in the Tuchow agricultural combine.

GIEREK VISITS BIELSKO-BIALA VOIVODSHIP

LD021740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived today in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. In the morning Edward Gierek was welcomed cordially by the work force of the Cieszyn paints and lacquers factory, Polifarb, at Marklowice, near Cieszyn. Polifarb in Cieszyn is the producer of high-quality articles for the motor and furniture industries. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received the report on the realization of the second stage of expansion of the factory ahead of schedule, and on new production sections of Polifarb at Marklowice, including the section for synthetic gels, which will enable the doubling of production for the market and for export.

Edward Gierek next visited a housing plant under construction at Wapiennica, an urban district of Bielsko-Biala. This year--1 year ahead of plan--production of the first large-panel components will commence. At present, installations are fitted. The plant will produce 6,000 rooms and 25,000 cubic meters of concrete annually.

DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED ON VISIT OF CYPRUS PRESIDENT SPIROS KIPRIANOU

Joint Declaration

AU3O1415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Text of Romanian-Cypriot joint declaration signed in Bucharest on 25 June on the occasion of President Sprios Kiprianou's visit to Romania]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cyprus,

Faithful to the relations of friendship existing between the Romanian and Cypriot peoples and based on the two peoples' common aspirations for progress, freedom and dignity;

Determined to work to continuously strengthen the Romanian-Cypriot friendship and to expand the scope of the traditional relations between the two countries and peoples;

Inspired by the common desire to further impart dynamism, endurance and diversity to their cooperation in all areas;

Convinced that developing and diversifying their bilateral relations serves both the interests of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of rapprochement, understanding and peace in Europe and throughout the world;

Convinced that all the nations--large, medium-size and small--should assert themselves freely in international life, regardless of their stage of economic development or their political and social system;

Inspired by the desire to work to develop international relations based on the universally recognized principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and each people's right to decide freely on their destinies;

Determined to make an active contribution, together with all the other states, to solving mankind's current international problems, to eliminating underdevelopment, achieving general and total disarmament, eradicating colonialism, racism and apartheid, and settling international conflicts exclusively through peaceful means;

Solemnly declare the following:

I

They proclaim their common determination to base their bilateral relations and their relations with all the other states on the following principles:

1. The sacred right of each state to a free existence and to national independence and sovereignty;

2. Full equality of rights among all the states, regardless of their size, socio-political system, and level of development;

3. Nonrecourse to the use or threat of force against another state in any circumstance, form or pretext; prohibition of military, political, economic or any other constraints in interstate relations;

4. Settlement of all interstate disputes through peaceful means only, so that international peace and security should not be endangered;

5. The sacred right of each state to legitimate defense against armed attack;

6. The territorial integrity and border inviolability of any state, prohibition of any measure which can impair the unity, territorial integrity and borders of another state, especially of any measure involving direct or indirect recourse to force;

7. Noninterference in the internal affairs of another state, prohibition of any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the domestic or foreign affairs in the national competence of another state, regardless of the nature and contents of the mutual relations between the states;

8. The right of each state to peace and security; the obligation of each state to contribute to safeguarding international peace and security;

9. Each people's inalienable right to decide freely on its fate and to freely elect and develop its political, economic and social system, in accordance with its own will and interests, in complete freedom and without any foreign interference;

10. The right of each state to a free socioeconomic development, to progress and prosperity;

11. The sovereign, permanent and effective right of each state to use its natural and other resources;

12. The right and obligation of the states to cooperate among themselves, regardless of their social and political system, with a view to maintaining international peace and security, and to promote the socioeconomic progress of all the nations; the right of each state to benefit from modern science and technology;

13. The inalienable right of each state to participate on an equal footing in examining and resolving any problem which concerns it, as well as international problems of general interest;

14. Compliance in good faith with obligations assumed in accordance with international law.

These principles are in accordance with the principles and aims of the UN Charter and with the principles governing the mutual relations among the states which participated in the CSCE, as stated in the Final Act of the conference. They are interconnected and each principle must be interpreted in the context of the others.

These principles must be strictly observed in the relations among all the states; their violation can never be justified in any circumstance or on any grounds.

II

The two sides express their common determination to intensify the Romanian-Cypriot political dialog with a view to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries; for this purpose they will continue to hold summit meetings periodically insofar as possible.

They reassert their common determination to intensify bilateral intergovernmental contacts with a view to identifying new forms and possibilities of expanding the bilateral relations in areas of common interest. It has been agreed to exchange visits and hold consultations periodically, at the level of foreign ministers, and to hold consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs on issues of common interest.

The two sides also agreed to encourage and support the development of contacts between the parliaments, institutions and organizations of the two countries, with a view to expanding the bilateral relations in various areas of activity.

They expressed their common determination to intensify their efforts to increase their commercial exchanges more rapidly, on the basis of the positive results recorded in recent years.

The two sides also agreed to take fresh measures to continuously expand and diversify their economic cooperation, especially in the area of industrial production and technology, also by establishing joint production and marketing associations.

To expand the exchange of information of new forms and actions of industrial cooperation, the sides will encourage organization of meetings of experts, more intensive participation in fairs and exhibitions organized in the two countries, and mutual supplies of data.

To continuously develop and diversify their relations of cooperation, the sides will take steps to improve the legal framework of their bilateral relations.

To promote a better understanding of the two peoples' material and intellectual achievements, and inspired by the desire to thus contribute to developing the traditional Romanian-Cypriot friendship, the sides agreed to make fresh efforts to increase the volume and quality of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges.

They will encourage the periodic organization of art, books and ethnographical exhibitions, art festivals, film weeks and literary translations, as well as joint events to mark significant events in the history of the two peoples.

They will support the organization of roundtables, symposiums, and colloquia on various topics of common interest, as well as meetings between specialists in the areas of science, education, instruction and so forth.

The sides also agreed to encourage and support the development of exchanges in the areas of tourism and sports, and between the youth organizations of the two countries.

III

Devoting particular attention to European issues, the two sides stressed the need to consolidate peace and promote security and cooperation in Europe.

Romania and Cyprus are determined to focus their foreign policy on achieving security in Europe--the continent which has accumulated the deepest contradictions and the most armaments and troops. Thus, they will act to: strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries; intensify efforts to establish a climate of understanding and cooperation on the continent, taking into account the differences existing between the countries; establish a direct, open and frank dialog between the European states, free of the bloc spirit and based on the equality and freedom of each country.

They are of the opinion that the common elements stemming from the history, traditions, civilization and cultures of the European states and peoples, and the need to guarantee a peaceful evolution in their mutual relations create conditions for uniting the efforts of the European states while respecting the identity of each state and its positions--with a view to enhancing trust and cooperation, in the interests of security and peace on the continent.

The sides believe that the CSCE and the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki were factors of historic importance for Europe. They emphasize that this conference and subsequent activities exercised a forceful influence on international life along the line of expanding cooperation and strengthening peace.

They expressed the view that since the Helsinki conference, despite various problems and difficulties, certain steps have been taken toward normalizing the relations between the European states; economic, scientific and cultural cooperation has been intensified; meetings have been held between heads of state and other political figures; and understandings have been reached on certain issues. The two sides believe that the results attained are not sufficient to state that the objectives of European security and cooperation are being pursued satisfactorily.

In view of the fact that the results of the Belgrade meeting fell short of expectations, the two sides believe that the governments of the participating states should intensify their efforts to continuously improve the political climate in Europe and to adopt precise measures capable of stimulating the integral implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to meetings of representatives of the CSCE signatories at appropriate levels. They expressed their view that the process begun at the Helsinki conference must be given a permanent and democratic character, outside of blocs and alliances, and that new efforts should be made to stimulate the implementation of the Final Act and the adoption of fresh measures to achieve security on the continent, with the participation and active contribution of all the states which signed the Final Act, on an equal footing, with a view to securing a lasting peace, free cooperation and understanding among all the states. They believe that the essential element in this process remains the integral implementation of the provisions of the Final Act in the relations between the participating states, greater security, and free and full participation by each signatory state to European cooperation.

They agreed to cooperate closely in helping the Madrid meeting of 1980 attain its objectives and mark new progress in the implementation of the Final Act, as well as adopt efficient measures to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe. Similarly, they highlighted the importance of all-European meetings of experts examining specific problems, as a contribution to the implementation of the Final Act.

In this context, the sides stressed the need to examine and adopt efficient and resolute measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, which should inhibit increases and bring about cutbacks in military spending, troops and armaments, diminish and stop military maneuvers in the proximity of the national borders of any country, and in general, stop any display of force. These measures should also lead to the dismantling of military bases, including nuclear ones, and to withdrawing foreign troops from the territory of other countries, and to supplying guarantees for the security of each signatory state of the Final Act.

The sides emphasized that a new conference with all the states which signed the Final Act devoted to disarmament in Europe can be of great interest, and agreed to act jointly to promote this idea.

The two sides agreed that to achieve security in Europe it is very important to develop a broad and unhampered cooperation among all the European states, by adopting new measures and action of cooperation in the fields of industry, science and technology, agriculture and environment, in line with the concerns and economic needs of all the European countries, and with the extensive possibilities offered by mutually advantageous cooperation.

Similarly, they agreed on the need to intensify efforts to expand cultural relations and exchanges with a view to facilitating the organization of meetings and other all-European events in the areas of education, science and culture, as the latter can contribute to promoting a better mutual understanding and closeness between all the peoples, and to establishing a climate of esteem and trust on the continent.

Thus, the sides stressed their interest in consolidating peace, relations of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean area and in other areas of the continent.

IV

The two sides expressed their common determination to work to eliminate the use and threat of force from interstate relations, in keeping with the peoples' desire to live peacefully, in understanding and cooperation. For this purpose, they believe that steps should be taken to achieve general and total disarmament, under efficient international control, with the participation of all the states and for the benefit of all the peoples.

The following priority measures should be implemented to halt the arms race and launch a genuine and significant disarmament process, both in the area of nuclear and conventional weapons:

--Immediate freezing and reduction of military spending and armed forces, beginning with the most powerfully armed countries;

--Commitment by all the states not to deploy new troops and armaments on the territory of other states, and to cut back and totally withdraw existing ones, until the liquidation of all military bases, primarily nuclear, on foreign territories;

--Reduction and cessation of all military maneuvers, especially those involving the participation of several states, in the neighborhood of the other states' borders, and cessation of any display of force;

--Conclusion of an all-European treaty of renunciation of the use and threat of force, to be signed by all the states signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

The two sides believe that measures for disarmament and military disengagement should be established with the general agreement of the interested states, and that they should lead to reducing the level of armaments, in keeping with the peoples' desire for understanding and cooperation.

These measures must be implemented in such a way that each nation should feel secure at all times and should be able to concentrate its forces on its socioeconomic development, shielded from the threat of aggression.

The two sides noted that at an international level certain progress has been recorded in strengthening trust and cooperation. At the same time, they stressed that some disquieting phenomena have emerged generated by the accelerated arms race, the emergence of new sources of tension and conflict, the new outbreak of the policy of force and of redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination and of the aggravation of world economic problems and the deepening of gaps between the rich and poor countries.

They agreed that such negative tendencies are at variance with the desire and will of world peoples, namely to develop freely and independently, to decide on their fate by themselves, to live in peace and understanding with each other and to prosper.

V

The two sides reasserted their joint will to preserveringly act to deepen the process of improving political relations at an international level, of increasing trust and cooperation between states to strengthen the peace and security of all states.

For this purpose, they are determined to act to continue the process of international detente which presupposes the solution of all problems confronting mankind with the participation of all world states, irrespective of size, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence, equality of rights and for each people's legitimate interests, so that this process can become lasting and irreversible. An important role in this respect is incumbent upon the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the nonalined states.

They reasserted their conviction that a smooth and stable development of international relations is incompatible with the policy of spheres of influence, with the recourse to the use or threat of force.

In connection with the Cypriot problem, the sides advocated a peaceful and rapid solution that will insure the respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalinement for the Republic of Cyprus, in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and on the basis of implementing the pertinent UN resolutions regarding the Cypriot problem.

Such a solution will be in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act and will be a contribution to achieving the goals established by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The two sides stressed the importance of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement of 19 May 1979 and expressed the hope that the negotiations between the communities, which are underway at this time, on the basis of the abovementioned agreement, will be substantial and constructive and will soon bring about a just and viable solution.

The sides agreed that a lasting solution must include withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, adoption of the necessary measures aimed at respect for the basic rights of the Cypriot people, and at strengthening mutual trust and cooperation between the two communities on the basis of the Cypriot people's right to independently decide their fate, without any outside interference.

They expressed their support for the idea of a demilitarized Republic of Cyprus.

As regards the Middle East situation, the two sides firmly advocated the continuation of efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive peace in that area, by resolving the conflict by political means and on the basis of Israeli troop withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, of resolving the Palestinian people's problem and of their right to self-determination--including creation of an independent Palestinian state--and on the basis of insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in that area.

Deeply concerned with the development of the situation in southern Africa, Romania and Cyprus condemn the policy of apartheid and advocate the eradication of any forms of oppression and domination over other peoples and the respect for the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples' right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the UN principles and resolutions.

VI

Noting that the division of the world into rich and poor countries and the deepening of existing gaps between these countries are at variance with the peoples' aspirations for justice, equity and prosperity and aware of the fact that the accelerated development of the developing countries will be a decisive element in promoting peace and general security, the two sides expressed their joint determination to contribute to establishing a new international economic order.

In this respect, the sides believed that it is necessary to urgently work out a set of tangible and practical measures which will envisage the following: a long-term program--up to the year 2000, with a first stage in 1990--that will include measures for more intensively developing the economies of the developing countries; the adoption of a program on developing education, on training national cadres for all fields of activity in keeping with the requirements of the all-round progress in these countries; the creation of study and research bodies for geographical areas that will examine the economic and social tasks characteristic of these countries and that will work out concrete solutions for fulfilling them; the rapid setting up of the agreed upon joint fund; the establishment of a just ratio between the prices of raw materials and industrial products, between fuel and energy costs and the other products; the broad access of the developing countries to modern technologies; the just settlement of conditions in which foreign companies carry out their activity in poorly developed countries; the creation of a permanent body of the developing countries that will conduct negotiations with the developed countries under fully equal conditions; the setting up of a UN special body which will draw up concrete programs aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and at establishing a new international economic order. They are aware that all countries are interested in resolving these problems, that the complex economic phenomena confronting the world states cannot be resolved in a partial manner but only through the general economic development of all countries.

The two sides believe that the negative phenomena affecting the world economy can be alleviated on the basis of equitable international settlements which should be the subject of certain discussions and meetings, with the participation of all states concerned and within specialized international bodies under UN aegis.

Romania and Cyprus are determined to contribute to the states' intensified efforts in this direction in the interest of strengthening the stability of the entire world economy.

The two sides advocated the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and its increased efficiency in resolving international problems by taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in international life and the current and future requirements of the contemporary world. They expressed their determination to take joint constructive action, within the framework of the United Nations, its specialized institutions and other world organizations and meetings to contribute to preserving peace, to strengthening the peoples' security, to achieving disarmament and to promoting cooperation among all states and to establishing a new international economic order.

Signed in Bucharest, 25 June 1979.

Joint Communique

AU011420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-Cypriot communique on the state visit paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, signed in Bucharest on 25 June]

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and Mme Mimi Kiprianou paid a state visit to Romania between 23 and 26 May 1979.

During their stay in Romania, the distinguished Cypriot guests toured economic and social-cultural units in Bucharest and in the provinces, and were extended a warm and hospitable reception everywhere, as an expression of the Romanian people's feelings of friendship for the Cypriot people.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou had official talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The talks were attended by:

On the Romanian side: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Stefan Birlea, director of the president's chancery; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Anghel, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim to Cyprus.

On the Cypriot side: Nikos A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Pelaghias, ambassador, director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dhimos Hazimiltis, Cypriot ambassador to Romania, and Harris Vovidhis, director of the president's chancery.

The two sides examined the current stage of bilateral relations and their prospects for development, and exchanged detailed views on international issues of common interest.

The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the favorable evolution of Romanian-Cypriot relations in many areas, and emphasized the importance and decisive role of summit meetings for developing and deepening these relations.

To expand and further diversify the bilateral relations, and to contribute to strengthening international peace and security, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou signed a joint solemn declaration.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the first session of the joint cooperation commission--which was held recently in Nicosia--for developing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Welcoming the favorable evolution of bilateral commercial exchanges, the sides expressed their determination to make every effort to increase the volume of these exchanges at least 4-5 times over, and to diversify them in the coming 5 years as compared with the previous 5 years. Along this line they stressed the importance of promoting closer contacts between enterprises and firms of the two countries, and the need to expand the exchange of economic information, with a view to promoting their commerce and industrial cooperation.

During their talks, the sides expressed the common desire to make every possible effort to expand economic, technical and scientific cooperation, with a view to continuously developing mutually advantageous Romanian-Cypriot relations and capitalizing as efficiently as possible on the two countries' economic possibilities, which will also be sought through the establishment of joint associations and other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. Special attention will be devoted to cooperation in the areas of machine building, mining and agriculture.

The two sides agreed to take measures to implement long-term cooperation projects and ventures in third markets.

During the visit, the sides signed a long-term cooperation agreement in the area of vehicle assembly and marketing between specialized enterprises of the two countries.

Stressing with satisfaction that a number of agreements and conventions have been recently concluded in economic, consular and cultural fields, the sides expressed their determination to work to continually improve the legal framework of their bilateral relations, with a view to continuously developing and diversifying the two countries' cooperation.

Noting with satisfaction that their relations in the areas of culture, art, science and instruction are continuously developing, the two sides expressed their determination to intensify and diversify exchanges and contacts along this line, as well as in the fields of tourism and sports, with a view to promoting a better understanding of the material and intellectual achievements produced by the two peoples throughout their history.

In this context, the sides highlighted the importance of the 2,050th anniversary of the first centralized Dacian state, and of the fact that cultural events will be organized in 1980 to mark this event.

The two sides made a profound analysis of the current international situation. Their exchange of views revealed that the two countries hold very close or similar positions on mankind's problems. They expressed the view that profound changes are occurring in international life, and that these changes have implications for all the countries and peoples in the world.

The international conditions are characterized by an increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' will to be free, independent and masters of their national resources and destinies. One notes an accentuation of the imperialist policy of domination and force, and the emergence of new spots of interstate tension and conflict.

The sides highlighted that, by acting in concert, the forces supporting a policy of independence, cooperation, security and peace, and who want to remove war and armed conflicts from international life can prevent a new world conflagration and insure a lasting peace on earth.

They stressed the need to apply strictly and consistently in interstate relations the basic principles of international relations: Respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and peaceful settlement of conflicts. They pointed out that these are the only principles capable of insuring new relations of equal cooperation among the states, promoting trust and stability in international life, and securing peace and progress in Europe and in the world.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the problem of establishing security and developing cooperation in Europe, and to the implementation of the Helsinki final document as a unitary whole.

Reviewing the results attained after the signing of the Helsinki final document, the sides noted that they are not sufficient to permit a responsible statement to the effect that the objectives of security and greater cooperation on the continent are being satisfactorily pursued. They stressed that the CSCE decisions constitute only a beginning, which must be followed by considerable joint efforts, under which each state should implement the provisions of the final document in its relations with all the other signatory states, and by the adoption of tangible measures capable of accelerating the implementation of the commitments assumed.

They stated resolutely that efforts to achieve European security should concentrate on the adoption of specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no question of detente, whether in Europe or in the world.

In this context, both sides stressed that the Madrid meeting of 1980 must be thoroughly prepared for. Thus, they agreed that special attention will have to be devoted to the military aspects of security, and to the negotiations and adoption of tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. Efforts should be made in principal for adopting measures such as: Freezing military spending, troops and armaments, and subsequently reducing them gradually; continuously curtailing the activities of the military blocs on the continent, and eventually dismantling them simultaneously; commitments not to deploy additional troops and armaments on the territory of other states; regional conventions on military disengagement and disarmament; establishment of nuclear-free areas in various parts of Europe; commitments by all the nuclear states not to use these weapons or any other arms against non-nuclear states, reducing and stopping military maneuvers, and generally any displays of force in the neighborhood of the national borders of other countries.

Reasserting the need to strictly observe the principles which should govern the relations between all the states which signed the final document, and to adopt measures for the implementation of these principles, the two sides advocated the conclusion of an all-European pact stipulating the participant states' commitment to renounce the use of and threat of force in interstate relations.

At the same time, they stressed that to achieve security in Europe it is very important to develop a broad and unhampered economic, industrial and scientific cooperation between all the European states, and to remove the discriminatory barriers and practices which affect this cooperation. In this context, they stressed the need to adopt specific measures to encourage the development of cooperation in key economic sectors such as industry, energy, agriculture, and environmental protection, and to permit access by all the countries, especially by the developing ones in Europe, to modern science and technology. The sides believe that parallel with the implementation of projects at European level, subregional cooperation in areas such as the Balkans, the Mediterranean or the Baltic is also of great interest and constitutes one form of actual implementation of the final document provisions. Thus, they stressed the need for continued efforts to develop a climate of peace, cooperation, understanding and goodneighborliness in the Balkans, and reasserted their support for the organization of meetings between the countries in this area to examine matters of common interest and decide on forms of cooperation in those sectors.

The two sides advocated intensified efforts to expand cultural and scientific relations, and to acquire and turn to good account the European cultural heritage, with a view to promoting closeness, understanding and mutual respect between peoples. Thus, they recommended the organization of all-European events disseminating the peoples' achievements in the areas of literature, science, theater, music, dance, architecture, urban development, and so forth.

Both sides emphasized the need for continued multilateral joint efforts to implement measures capable of contributing to achieving security and developing cooperation on the Continent. Thus, they stated that periodic meetings at various levels between representatives of all the states which signed the final document constitute an adequate means of attaining this objective.

The two sides expressed anxiety about the unprecedented scope of the arms race and about the stockpiling of ever more sophisticated arms, including nuclear, which put an ever heavier burden on the people and enhances the threat to their security.

The sides expressed the view that the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament ended with certain positive results, in the sense that a more democratic framework was established for debating and resolving disarmament problems, and that specific proposals were made on various aspects of the fulfillment of this major goal. They believe that what is essential now is to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Both sides hailed the conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategy offensive arms, SALT II, in the belief that, although limited, the treaty constitutes a positive international event, a step toward halting the arms race and effecting disarmament, and a contribution to the cause of detente.

In conncection with the Cypriot problem, the sides advocated a peaceful and immediate solution, which should insure respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and with the implementation of the pertinent UN resolutions on the Cypriot problem. Such a settlement would be in keeping with the Helsinki final document, and would make a contribution to achieving the objectives of the CSCE. The two sides stressed the importance of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement of 19 May 1979, and expressed the hope that the community negotiations which are currently under way on the basis of the above-mentioned agreement will be substantial and constructive and will soon result in a just and viable solution.

The sides agreed that a lasting solution should stipulate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and the adoption of measures to enhance mutual trust and cooperation between the two communities, on the basis of the Cypriot people's right to decide freely on their fate, without any foreign interference. This would benefit the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and Mediterranean, in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection, they expressed their support for the idea of a demilitarized Cyprus and for turning the island into an area of peace and cooperation.

The Cypriot side expressed gratitude for the consistent support that the Cypriots have been receiving from the Romanian people and from President Nicolae Ceauescu personally in their efforts to secure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to defend their basic rights.

In connection with the Middle East, the sides spoke out resolutely for continued efforts to achieve a general peace in that area by finding a political settlement to the conflict, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution to the Palestinian problem--based on that people's right to self-determination and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--and on insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

They emphasized the special importance of convening an international conference in Geneva--under UN aegis or with its active participation--with the participation of all the interested sides, including PLO representatives and the two co-chairmen of the conference.

The two sides reasserted their support for the African countries' efforts to settle their conflicts through direct negotiations between the sides involved, without foreign interference or pressure. They also agreed that pressures and attempts to impose solutions from outside bear the serious danger of large-scale conflict in the area, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace.

Both sides reaffirmed the need to establish a new world economic order based on full equality and equity, which should permit more rapid progress for the developing countries and their access to modern technical and technological achievement. They stressed that thorough preparations must be made for the special UN General Assembly session of 1980 devoted to the new world economic order.

The two sides highlighted with satisfaction their fruitful bilateral cooperation within the United Nations and other international bodies, and agreed to deepen this cooperation, with a view to contributing to solving the major international problems. They spoke out for democratizing the international relations, for increasing and strengthening the role of the United Nations and other international bodies, and for promoting an active participation in these bodies by all the states, particularly the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonalined states, in solving the world's current complex problems.

The sides expressed the view that the visit to Romania by President Spiros Kiprianou and Mme Mimi Kiprianou and the agreements concluded, make an important contribution to developing the relations between Romania and Cyprus and to the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were invited by Cypriót President Spiros Kiprianou to pay a state visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date is to be set through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 25 June 1979.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU021854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee [EPC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, which had participated in the proceedings of the 33d CEMA session, returned from Moscow 28 June 1979.

The delegation included Comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the EPC of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance and Romania's permanent CEMA representative; Virgil Cazacu, EPC member and secretary of RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Constantin, candidate member of the EPC of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Ion Nicolescu, first deputy minister of transport and telecommunications; Stan Magureanu, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Stancu, vice chairman of the Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation and Collaboration; and Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On departure from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Veniamin Dymshits and Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power and electrification of the USSR; Boris Bugayev, minister of civil aviation of the USSR; Viktor Mal'tsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stanislav Borisov, first deputy minister of finance; Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

Gheorghe Badrus, our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union, embassy staff and Gheorghe Stoica, Romania's acting CEMA representative, were also present.

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 30 JUNE

AU021510 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Talks between Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government, and Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, who visited our country as head of a government delegation, ended in Bucharest on 30 June.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides extensively examined how cooperation ventures at various levels between Romania and Yugoslavia and, in this context, between our country and the Socialist Republic of Serbia are being carried out and established new ways and means of deepening and diversifying relations of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two peoples.

On this occasion, Comrade Virgil Trofin and Ivan Stambolic signed an "aide memoire" which includes the measures that have to be taken by the two sides to accelerate economic exchange, develop cooperation, especially in the fields of machine-building, chemistry and other branches and to build the project of the Iron Gate II hydropower system so as to better use the hydropower potential of the Danube.

The same day, the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia had a talk with Comrade Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry and visited the enterprise of Kinescopes.

During the visit the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia paid to our country, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Bucharest, Trifun Nikolic, gave a luncheon.

The same evening, the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia left Bucharest for home. Upon departure, the guests were seen off by Comrade Virgil Trofin and by other officials.

VERDET DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIAN MINISTERS

AU041400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet today received M. Joshua Lumina, minister of finance and technical cooperation, and Haswell Mwale, minister of works and supply of Zambia, who are visiting our country.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides emphasized with satisfaction the good relations established between Romania and Zambia, and stressed the common desire to further develop these relations, in the spirit of agreements concluded by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda. They examined ways of expanding and diversifying the economic cooperation in areas of common interest, and of developing bilateral trade more rapidly.

CEAUSESCU, ANDREI MEET WITH PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU041535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received PDRY foreign minister Muhammad Salih Muti, who paid an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The Yemeni minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greetings and wishes for health and happiness from 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and president of the People's Supreme Council Presidium of the PDRY. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed cordial greetings to Comrade 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, and best wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Yemeni people.

During their meeting, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations that have been established and are developing between the RCP and the Yemeni socialist party, between Romania and the PDRY, and expressed the desire to intensify and expand these relations, especially commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Upon discussing various aspects of the current international situation, the two sides expressed the desire to cooperate more closely in their foreign policy, with a view to further contributing to positively solving mankind's problems, and to efforts to consolidate peace, understanding and cooperation among nations, and to promote new interstate relations based on equality of rights and equity, which should secure all the peoples' independent development along the path of economic and social progress. They also stressed their countries' determination to contribute to extinguishing hotbeds of tension, finding political settlements to conflicts, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

Thus, they stressed the need for continued efforts to achieve a general, negotiated peace in the Middle East, which should bring about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to a free life and to their own, independent life, and guarantee the independence of all the states in the area.

The sides emphasized the importance of consolidating the solidarity of the socialist countries and of all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, with a view to promoting the cause of peace, freedom and national independence, and socioeconomic progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CIOARA MEETS WITH TURKISH ENERGY MINISTER

AU031415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Gheorghe Cioara, minister of electrical power, today met with Deniz Baykal, Turkish minister of energy and natural resources.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged views on certain current questions of utilizing natural resources for energy purposes and discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in this field.

SRI LANKA TRADE MINISTER LEAVES BUCHAREST 3 JULY

AU031245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/7/1979--Minister of Commerce and Navigation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Lalith Athulathmudali, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on July 3.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES; TALKS HELD

AU041925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1979--A delegation led by Senator Lucien Andre Gautier, member of the group of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique, chairman of the group of Franco-Romania friendship in the French Senate, arrived in Bucharest on July 4, at the invitation of the parliamentary group for Romania-France relations of friendship of the Grand National Assembly.

The same day, the guests were received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France as well as the common wish to further develop the collaboration between the parliaments of the two countries, between the parliamentary groups of friendship.

TANJUG CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON TITO'S TALKS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD031706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Communique on Tito-Marchais Talks"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Brioni--At the end of the talks between President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], the following joint communique was published today:

At the invitation of the President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, visited Brioni on 2 July 1979. On this occasion Josip Broz Tito and Georges Marchais held talks in which the following also took part: on the LCY side Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presididum; and on the PCF side Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

In the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, an exchange of views was carried out on the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCF and Yugoslavia and France, the most important international problems and questions concerning the workers and progressive movement.

President Josip Broz Tito and Secretary General Georges Marchais noted that the present development of international relations is characterized by complex processes and great contradictions, but also by peace-loving coexistence and the relaxation of tension. The aspirations of nations and progressive social forces for national independence, fast socioeconomic development and all-round emancipation are clashing with resistance from imperialistic, neoconolialist and hegemonistic forces and tendencies.

In the talks particular attention was paid to questions concerning the relaxation of international tension and problems with which this process is meeting. It was assessed that the relaxation of tension constitutes the only path for the strengthening of peace, equal international cooperation and security in Europe and the world. Stressing that the relaxation of tension responds to the needs of the whole of mankind, the LCY and PCF consider that it must not be reduced to the regularization of relations between the blocs and urge that this process should embrace all the areas of the world and all spheres of international relations. It was stressed that new efforts must be made to overcome the present difficulties, to promote detente and to make detente a universal process.

The LCY and PCF press for the halting of the arms race. Welcoming the signing of the SALT II treaty, Josip Broz Tito and Georges Marchais again underline their desire for talks to take place which would insure the undertaking of concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament and press for the implementation of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly special disarmament session.

The two sides stress that the Mediterranean should become a zone of peace and cooperation, to which the action and cooperation of the progressive forces in this region can and must contribute.

They consider that cooperation between Yugoslavia and France can play an important role in favor of peace and security, in particular in connection with the strict application by all states of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. They urge the further advancement of Yugoslav-French relations and cooperation.

The LCY and the PCF hold the view that the democratization of international political and economic relations will contribute to the strengthening of true independence and the security of nations, their emancipation, cooperation, friendship and solidarity. They struggle for the democratization of these relations; peace and equal international cooperation is inseparable from the struggle for democratization and social progress in every individual country. Not only the countries which come out in favor of these goals but also the progressive and democratic forces of all countries must involve themselves actively in the struggle for the democratization of international political and economic relations. The strengthening of the demand for the respecting of national independence, sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of all countries and of the inalienable right of every nation to determine its own future without any kind of interference from outside constitutes a positive feature in the modern world. For this reason it is necessary to make the greatest efforts to overcome the tendencies of domination and alinement into blocs, to avoid the dangers of conflicts and to insure the national interests of all countries. The LCY and PCF are deeply dedicated to these goals.

President Josip Broz Tito and Secretary General Georges Marchais underlined the active, independent and influential role of the policy of nonalinement and the movement of nonalined countries, which make an important contribution to the finding of new solutions for the burning problems of the modern world.

They assessed that one of the most important conditions for the consolidation of peace in the world is the solving of the problems of development. The failure to solve the important international economic problems and the deepening of the gulf between the developing countries and the developed countries threatens new, unforeseeable international upheavals.

The LCY and PCF hold the view that one of the most important problems of the present day is the establishment of a new international economic order. In the demands of the developing countries are expressed their legitimate aspirations for an end to colonialism and neocolonialism in international economic relations and the guaranteeing of an accelerated development for these countries. Underdevelopment and hunger are not and cannot be exclusively the problem of the developing countries.

Action in the direction of establishing a new international economic order implies the urgent perception of the problems whose solution is in the interests of all mankind, a decisive break with the existing unequal relations and the creation of conditions for the prosperity of all countries. The establishment of a new international economic order is in the interests of the working class, all nations and all countries. In the struggle for the construction of a new order the broadest cooperation and involvement by all the progressive and democratic forces which are struggling for independence, social progress and peace in the world is necessary.

LCY President Josip Broz Tito and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais exchanged views on the situation and relations in the communist and workers movement. They noted that those positive, democratic tendencies are strengthening which have manifested themselves in recent years both in the sphere of a search for paths in the struggle for progress and socialism in accordance with national reality and also in the sphere of mutual cooperation between parties and movements.

The LCY and PCF urge the further expansion and strengthening of voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity between the communist and workers parties on the basis of strict respect for the principles of equality and sovereign independence for every party, noninterference, responsibility toward one's own working class and nation and respect for the freedom of choice in the paths in the struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism.

They also urge constructive and principled discussion which would contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world, particularly in matters of peace, security and development.

Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Georges Marchais expressed their profound satisfaction at the fruitful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCF and confirmed that there exist very favorable possibilities for the further deepening of these relations. This contributes to the strengthening of equal international cooperation as a whole and the interests of democracy, social progress and socialism. The meeting made it possible for the strengthening and enrichment of cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the LCY and PCF to be confirmed at the highest level.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN CP POLITBURO MEMBER RODRIGUEZ VISIT

Nonalinement Talks With Tito

LD041526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, and engaged in a lengthy, friendly conversation with him. C.R. Rodriguez presented a letter from Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, to President Tito, and informed him about Cuba's involvement--as the host--in the preparations for the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana. He also spoke about Cuba's views in connection with topical questions in the activities of the nonalined movement.

President Tito stressed Yugoslavia's readiness to continue in full measure to offer its contribution to the preparations for and successful work of the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries, in which Yugoslavia is to take part. President Tito laid particular stress on the essential importance of strengthening the unity of action of the nonalined countries, based upon the authentic principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement, in order that the nonalined--acting as an independent nonbloc factor--may contribute yet more successfully to settling the acute problems of international relations and to general progress in the world. This demands the involvement and responsibility of all nonalined countries and their full participation at the forthcoming summit, in order that a realistic assessment can be made in a democratic dialog of the directions of modern trends and existing problems, and at the same time that concrete orientations of further activity can be determined, with the aim of the consistent and even more effective realization of the policy of nonalinement.

The talks were attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Jose Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Grlickov-Rodriguez 'Exhaustive Exchange'

LD042152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG)--The talks between League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov and Communist Party of Cuba Politbureau member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez ended here today.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship, full openness and mutual acknowledgement, the exhaustive exchange of views was continued on current trends within the nonalined movement, the activities of the non-aligned and the initial approach to the document the Cuban side has prepared for the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana.

On this occasion, just as during the talk held in Havana in April, despite the well-known differences in views of non-aligned countries' activities, both sides underlined as indispensable the preservation and further affirmation of all basic principles of the non-aligned movement as an independent, anti-imperialist, non-bloc and growingly influential factor in international affairs, a factor which gives attention to all acute present-day world problems.

The need was especially underlined for all countries to make new efforts for the further affirmation and presence of the policy of non-alignment in the world and for the attainment of a greater unity and action capability of the non-aligned movement.

During the talks, support was given to the continual democratization of relations in the non-aligned movement and decision-making in it on the basis of the broadest accord and approval of the largest possible number of non-aligned countries.

Attention was also given to the current situation and certain tendencies in the development of relations and cooperation within the communist and workers' movement and to achievements in the development and enrichment of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Cuba.

TITO HAS 'LENGTHY' TALK WITH ZAMBIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

LD041538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Robinson M. Nabulyato, speaker of th Zambian National Assembly, and engaged in a lengthy friendly talk with him. The speaker of the Zambian parliament conveyed to President Tito a message from President Kaunda, and informed him about Zambia's activities directed toward strengthening the independence and accelerating the development of the country.

President Tito emphasized the support which Yugoslavia is offering to the struggle of the peoples and liberation movements in southern Africa for their independence and free development.

The talks also related to broader relations in Africa, to the need for the consistent realization of the policy of nonalinement--since it is the support of the independence of the nonalined countries--and to the further development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The talks were attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Albert Nkanda Kalyati, Zambian ambassador to the SFRY; and others.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO PRC PREMIER HUA VIA ENVOY IN BEIJING

LD031056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--SFRY President Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council.

The message, which Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to Beijing, handed to Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, comes within the framework of the customary exchange of views between the two presidents and relates to current international matters and bilateral relations.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD041454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), headed by Executive Secretary for the LCY Presidency Svetozar Darutovic, today ended a two-day visit to China and left for Belgrade. During the visit, the LCY delegation got acquainted with topical questions of China's socio-economic and political development, the role and activities of the communist [words indistinct]. The delegation was received by Communist Party of China Chairman Hua Guofeng and Politbureau member [name indistinct]

TANJUG REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CCP STUDY DELEGATION 4 JULY

LD041922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1801 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG)--A Chinese Communist Party study delegation arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation will study the organizational activities and cadre policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The Chinese delegation is headed by Chinese Communist Party Central Committee member and head of the Department for Organizational Questions in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Song Renquiong.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

Meeting With Ivo Margan

LD032252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, who stopped over in our country.

Meeting With SAWP Officials

LD032254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, headed by the association's Chairman Wang Bingnan, which has stopped over in our country, had talks in the SAWP Federal Conference today with Aleksandar Bakocevic and Petar Rakocevic, members of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium.

PRC SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD032256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China, which spent several days visiting popular technology [narodna tehnika] organizations at the invitation of the Council of Popular Technology, left Belgrade today.

The delegation, which was headed by Xuan Jiaohuan, member of the Secretariat of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China, visited a number of organizations of popular technology in Slovenia, Croatia, Vojvodina and Belgrade.

HODZA, MALAYSIAN MINISTER PROPOSE TOASTS AT KUALA LUMPUR DINNER

LD031822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, July 3 (TANJUG)--Malaysia will endeavour, together with Yugoslavia and other countries with similar views, to strengthen the non-aligned movement and develop it into an even more effective instrument of peace, freedom and progress.

Malaysian deputy prime minister Mahathir bin Mohamed stated this in his toast at a dinner offered in honor of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza who is on a visit to Malaysia.

The policy of nonalignment has been more and more proving its worth as an independent and very important factor in international relations. It is just because of this that pressures on the nonaligned countries have become stronger recently, as well as attempts to alter the anti-bloc orientation of the nonaligned movement, Fadilj Hodza said.

Hodza expressed his regret at the fact that even some nonaligned-movement countries act in this direction and, unlike the great majority, try in their narrow-minded interests to tie the movement down to one or other bloc, i.e., to divide it for ideological reasons.

Like the majority of the nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is resolutely opposed to tendencies like this, since it sees in the preservation of the movement's unity as an independent factor in international relations the only possibility for the movement to materialize its fundamental goals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA

Talks With Kurtovic

LD031218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWP Federal Conference, had talks today with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], who is on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia as the guest of the SAWP.

During the talks, in which Aleksandar Bakocevic, chairman of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries in the SAWP Federal Conference, and several members of the SWAPO top leadership also took part, an exchange of views was carried out on the situation in southern Africa and on bilateral relations.

Todo Kurtovic informed his guest from Namibia on the activities of Yugoslavia on the eve of the summit conference of nonelined countries in Havana, where one of the key questions will be specifically decolonization and support for the struggle of the liberation movements in southern Africa. In this connection the unanimous conviction was expressed that the sixth nonalined summit will be yet another successful stage in the strengthening of the movement.

Todo Kurtovic recalled that Yugoslavia and in particular SAWP display full solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people and their movement, SWAPO. Between SAWP and SWAPO, as both sides underlined on this occasion also, there exist exceptionally fruitful and dynamic relations which are manifested through various forms of cooperation.

On the occasion of this visit, too, the guest stressed the considerable aid which SWAPO receives from Yugoslavia in the form of humanitarian and other supplies.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president, acquainted the Yugoslav side with the latest bloody repressive measures which the Republic of South Africa is taking against the people of Namibia and with the racists' plans for extending the occupation of this country. In addition to armed actions, which on the orders of the leadership have been stepped up over the last few weeks throughout Namibia, SWAPO is continuing, as Sam Nujoma stressed, with actions at the international level with a view to further isolating the enemy. The leader of SWAPO expressed the conviction that after Havana the nonalined countries would increase their financial and material aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Meeting With Cvijetin Mijatovic

LD031808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic today received President of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. In a lengthy and cordial discussion, Mijatovic and Nujoma exchanged views on the situation in southern Africa, especially the Namibian people's struggle for national independence under SWAPO's leadership. Nujoma expressed his deep gratitude to the Yugoslav peoples and government and to President Tito for their permanent support and assistance to the struggle against colonial and racial domination in Namibia.

Mijatovic pointed out the importance of the struggle of Namibia's patriotic forces for national independence and stated that, to the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia will continue giving political support and financial assistance to SWAPO as the only and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

CHIEF MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD031352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Jyoti Basu, chief minister of West Bengal, arrived on an official 5-day visit to Yugoslavia today. The high-ranking guest from this Indian state was met at Belgrade airport by Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. As well as talks with his host Matkaliev, Minister Basu will have several meetings with representatives of SFRY political and economic life.

ANDROV COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH EEC ON COOPERATION

LD042200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--During our talks with the delegation of the EEC commission we agreed on certain fundamental approaches to the new agreement which we should conclude, and we can be satisfied with the results achieved despite the great differences displayed by the two sides in their attitudes.

This was stated by Stojan Androv, member of the Federal Executive Council, after returning from Brussels and the 2-day talks held there concerning the conclusion of an agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Not all of the arguments presented by us on this occasion were disputed, Androv added, which creates the possibility that our arguments and proposals will be very seriously considered in the EEC's organs and member countries, so that there could be a beginning of a substantial shift in the Community's attitudes to our demands.

Appraising this round of the talks, Androv stressed that our delegation had pointed to Yugoslavia's special position with regard to cooperation with the community, as well as the basic positions which predetermined this position and called for special solutions, which would primarily be reflected in securing equality and partnership in cooperation. In order to achieve this it was indispensable, among other things, to overcome the problem of the restrictive regime imposed on the export of Yugoslav agricultural produce, broaden the very narrow limits of financal cooperation and solve the question of agreeing on the value of transit through Yugoslavia, which borders with the EEC member countries.

All these questions, Androv said, require further elaboration, in the course of which we must be patient, but persistent, and must also support our stand with arguments, so that Yugoslav demands can be indisputable and acceptable for our partners.

SPILJAK-LED TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN VIENNA 3 JULY

LD031810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 3 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by President Mika Spiljak conducted talks today with the Austrian trade union leadership. The talks especially pertained to the problems of Yugoslav workers employed in Austria.

Also considered were the topical issues in international trade union cooperation. The two sides agreed on the forms of assistance for Yugoslav workers in Austria. To this end, a Yugoslav trade union official will go for a month's stay in Austria.

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR HAVANA SUMMIT HELD IN BELGRADE 3 JULY

LD032256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)--The coordinating commission for Yugoslavia's preparations for the forthcoming sixth non-aligned summit in Havana today stressed the readiness of Yugoslavia to give its full contribution to the preparations and the course itself of the summit, in order to make the coming top gathering of the non-aligned, the same as all previous, further assert the basic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment and strengthen the unity of non-aligned countries.

The commission also confirmed the resolve of Yugoslavia to invest ever greater efforts for the promotion of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries, and to adopt, at the internal level, measures for the full implementation of all non-aligned countries decisions along these lines.

At its second session, here today, the commission particularly stressed the importance of President Tito's recent meetings with the leading statesmen of a number of non-aligned countries. The commission also assessed as very useful the exchange of views which members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia recently had during their visits to non-aligned countries.

The talks which top leaders of Yugoslavia and its League of Communists conducted in these countries confirmed the readiness of the largest number of non-aligned countries to actively participate in the preparations for the summit and to commit themselves to the settling of open problems in international relations and problems facing the non-aligned world, the commission established.

The commission holds that the recent non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial meeting in Colombo powerfully asserted the authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment, its independent and non-bloc character and its growing role in international relations and trends today.

The commission sees the new applications for membership of the non-aligned movement as testifying to the constant expansion and growth of the influence of non-aligned policy, and the impressive number of participants in the Colombo meeting as reflecting the increased interest of the non-aligned in establishing joint stands and strengthening the democratic spirit in their mutual relations.

The Yugoslav coordinating commission for the preparation of Yugoslavia for the sixth non-aligned summit also noted the unsatisfactory results of the recent fifth UNCTAD and the continuing lack of readiness on the part of the developed to embark on fundamentally changing the inequitable economic relations in the world. The commission likewise established the resolve of the developing countries to continue their coordinated activity for the establishment of a new international economic order, stressing the necessity for these countries to further strengthen cooperation and self-reliance.

CUBAN DELEGATION STARTS TOUR TO CONVEY DRAFT NONALINED DOCUMENT

LD032257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, July 3 (TANJUG)--Cuba has decided to convey to the participant countries, through a special high-level delegation, the preliminary draft final declaration for the sixth nonaligned summit to be held next September in Havana.

The draft was prepared by Cuba as the host of the meetings. However, it is still unknown how many countries the delegation will visit. As announced in Havana today, the Cuban delegation headed by Vice-Premier Jose Fernandez, has left for Africa on visits to Angola, the Congo, Benin and Nigeria. Besides delivering the draft, the Cuban representatives will inform their hosts on the course of preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit.

It has not been announced whether this or some other delegation will visit the other nonaligned countries, as the draft could be forwarded to member countries also by other means. However, Cuba has announced that it will (?supply) the draft to all members of the movement by the first week of July, two months before the summit.

This is a second tour undertaken by Cuban functionaries. It was preceded by the visits of President Castro's special envoys to 68 heads of state or government, to invite them to attend the summit and exchange views in personal contacts on the situation within the movement.

It is obvious that Cuba, as the host of the meeting, wishes the most intensive pre-summit consultations. These could be even more successful if all the member-countries are ensured the same treatment.

LJUBLJANA DELO VIEWS BREZHENV-CARTER SUMMIT, NEW WORLD BALANCE

AU011355 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Miran Sustar commentary: "Dialog Between Two in the Shadow of the Absent Third One"]

[Text] The gala performance in Vienna's Hofburg--whose patient preparations lasted for nearly 5 years--has concluded. The curtain has fallen on the stage of the eighth American-Soviet "summit" which in a certain sense represented a turning point even despite its unspectacular achievements: The SALT II agreement was signed but the exchange of views on crisis hotbeds did not move the positions of the two even a millimeter closer together. In Vladivostock Brezhnev and Ford met in the atmosphere ruled by the bipolar game in the world, but in Vienna Brezhnev and Carter privately sensed that the world is no longer as it was at the last meeting of leaders of the two superpowers: Although absent in Vienna, China's presence was still felt one way or another.

In Vienna the two superpowers were able to note that despite their enormous military power they are globally sovereign only in a narrow area coverd by the SALT agreements. In all other areas, despite a ceaseless strengthening of their military power, the influence of the two is breaking down because of the appearance of a third at the world summit. The United States is gradually becoming aware of the fact that it is no longer able to control the behavior of its friends and allies as unconditionally as it once had been. The Soviet side must have also come to a similar realization at least in its most private analyses. It is from this viewpoint that the Vienna meeting was the first American-Soviet summit in the growing multipolar world. In what sense?

The Soviet Union was powerless when its main partner, the United States, brought the process of the American-Chinese normalization to a climax which was given substance and tone by Deng's triumphant visit to the United States in the first half of January this year.

And in the same way, U.S. diplomacy was powerless when China, its new friend--it would not be appropriate to speak about an ally in this connection--with its latest notes to the Soviet Union, opened real possibilities for a long-term planned dialog between the two socialist giants....

But the reactivation of all three components of "the great triangle" is not the only tangible indication of a new world in the process of formation. Independent international subjective factors are increasingly and more noticeably asserting themselves in this world independent from the "bipolar" or "tripolar" world and, by the fact alone that they are asserting their national interests independently from the blocs, they are also introducing new rules into the world political game which are now more, now less recognized and considered.

The wave of Islamic nationalism eliminated, so to speak, overnight the U.S. military, political and economic presence from the strategically important area of Iran. The Vietnam and Iran events have significantly reduced the action range of U.S. influence on developments in Asia but this does not as yet mean that the Soviet influence in this area has increased correspondingly. True, Moscow has strengthened (at least temporarily) its influence in Vietnam but, as a result of this, it has run into the guerrilla swamp of Kampuchea. Islamic nationalism, which has blown the American influence out of Iran, has met with a most favorable response in Moscow. But the new Iran has proven to be a very difficult friend of the Soviet Union. Khomeyni delivered a real lecture to Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov in the holy city of Qom: "Stop interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Afghanistan is an Islamic country and its problems must be solved in an Islamic way.... It is not up to Iran to prove that the Soviet-made arms smuggled into Iran have come from the Soviet Union.... It is up to you to prove to me that they are not coming from your country.... "Briefly, the Islamic high tide, which met with Soviet approval as regards Iran, is seriously threatening the Soviet interests in Afghanistan. "In defense of Taraki's regime in Afghanistan we shall go to the end, no matter what may happen," Brezhnev assured Indian Prime Minister Desai during his visit to Moscow.

In the Middle East, U.S. policy has won a fictional point to its advantage. The Israeli-Egyptian agreement has seemingly strengthened the U.S. positions but for this reason all other Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, have turned their back on the United States which imports nearly one quarter of its oil supplies from this region.

For this reason the Soviet Union has been able to increase its influence in numerous Arab states or it only seems that it has increased it; but it has lost Egypt....

In their African policies the Americans have found themselves in new difficulties in connection with Rhodesia which the U.S. Congress uses--through its demand for an end to the embargo--to test its strength against the White House. But the Soviets, too, do not find everything comfortable in Angola and in other friendly states of the black continent.

Both superpowers have found themselves equally powerless in face of the energy crisis and in this connection the Americans, in their helplessness against "the oil crisis," even failed to win approval from their European allies for a joint action....And finally there is Pope Woytyla's visit to Poland. Moscow did not hide its dissatisfaction and the East European church disapprovingly frowned over the speeches made by Woytyla in his homeland. It would be a mistake, in connection with the great spectacle of the pope's visit to Poland, to overlook the fact that the meeting between Gierik and Woytyla and everything connected with it was the result of an autonomous decision made in Warsaw and in the Vatican....

It is very unlikely that these seemingly marginal details escaped the attention of the two prominent statesmen at their meeting in Vienna. The eighth American-Soviet summit meeting put a positive seal on the entire complex of problems included in the SALT dossier, but all other crisis questions have been left as they were before. And it almost could not be otherwise because today these questions can no longer be solved exclusively in Washington or Moscow; nor can they be solved only at an American-Soviet summit. It was nearly impossible to avoid the shadow of the absent third partner of the world summit and the consideration of other independent subjective international factors. For this reason the Brezhnev-Carter meeting, which is in fact the eighth successive meeting in the American-Soviet summit dialog, is also simultaneously the first meeting of its kind in the new and as yet incomplete balance of forces in the world.

POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND ANALYZED, EFFECTS DISCUSSED

BORBA Commentary

AU301442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[M.L. report: "After the Pope's Visit to Poland: Pilgrimage With a Political Background"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 12 June--The pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II to Poland has justified the epithet of a grandiose religious spectacle but foreign observers are still trying in vain to obtain some kind of an official evaluation of this patriotic-religious euphoria. The press has still not published any commentaries or views on this.

In this great performance, which is fascinating, the pope has disappointed those who saw in his pilgrimage a powder keg which might perhaps explode. The religious march of John Paul II took place in complete peace and order. A great part of the credit for this is certainly due to the pope himself who opened and concluded each of his religious-political statements with a somewhat theatrical appeal for work, peace and unity.

Still, this spectacular pilgrimage was not devoid of a political background.

At the international level, Pope John Paul II once again confirmed that he remains true to the peace-loving policy and he pledged that the Vatican would further continue to strive for peace and agreements on the basis of "the principles of respect for the objective rights of peoples to their existence, freedom, specific sociopolitical characteristics and the creation of their own culture and civilization." The views of Poland's highest political and state leadership and of the church are completely indentical in this respect, naturally, proceeding from different ideological positions.

It is quite obvious now that John Paul II made a good political move when he decided to visit Poland. Certainly without any intention to abuse the great tolerance toward the church in his country, he did count on important effects of his mission. And perhaps beyond the anticipations and intentions of the political leadership, the church obtained an ideal opportunity to demonstrate its strength and power. In its own way the pope's visit has pointed out the fundamental specific characteristics of Polish society: a deep and nearly fanatical patriotism which is to a great extent linked with Catholicism and this link will continue to be one of "the strongest links in the unity of the people" for a long time to come.

Without Compromise

Naturally, no one presumes that this strong Catholicism can stop the historical processes which manifest themselves in this country not only in the political, economic and social changes that have been already made so far but rather also in the political and military alliance with the USSR and the entire Eastern bloc. But even despite the fact that this year Poland celebrates the 35th anniversary of socialism, it must take into account coexistence and cooperation with the church on a long-term basis and must further continue to develop socialism under the conditions that objectively exist. Even despite the fact that it will probably contribute to an improvement of the relations between the state and the church, the religious euphoria recently demonstrated will undoubtedly also encourage the aggressive clergy circles which, confronting the socialist doctrine on an ideological basis, will strive after the pope's visit to extract as many points and concessions for themselves as possible. [paragraph continues]

They count on the certainty that the scales will be tipped in their favor.

No matter how many great positive effects the pope's visit has produced in the strengthening of the moral and patriotic unity of atheists and believers, unity as an inevitable element in the construction of a democratic system and in the country's socioeconomic development, this visit will inevitably intensify even more the dialog between Marxists and Catholics because it is quite certain that, despite the complex situation in which it finds itself, the Polish party will reject all attempts of any compromise with the ideology of the church or of an outdated concordat. This dialog will not be easy because the process of a more intensive laicization and secularization of the society imposes among other things also an obligation to more quickly solve certain economic problems and difficulties which the church often uses in its ideological engagement.

No matter how uncertain the positive political effects of the pope's visit may seem at this time, it is certain--and this is being seriously discussed even in official circles--that the costs of this "religious spectacle of the century" will be fabulous. As a government official has stated at a press conference, even though the visit had a religious character, the major part of the costs will be borne by the state.

Ljubljana DELO Evaluation

AU302000 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 16 Jun 79 p 20 AU

[Ilija Marinkovic report: "The Pope in Poland: Successful Visit But Problems Remain"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June--As has been often emphasized in Poland, the pope's visit to Poland had primarily a religious character but subsequently it became clear that what was involved was not only a religious but rather also a political "pilgrimage." At his numerous meetings with the believers--and there were more than 30 such meetings--the pope strayed many times from the framework of the speeches which had been prepared in advance and expressed among other things also some reproaches and issued some provocative political messages.

These "unforeseen excursions" were most often omitted from the authorized versions of his speeches distributed to journalists by a representative of Polish bishops. Nevertheless these words of the pope will be remembered by the millions of people who came to hear him or who watched the ceremonies on the local television programs.

The first Polish commentaries, which have been carried by the press and which could be considered as an official appraisal, have devoted scant attention to these statements by the pope which demonstrated his quite understandable intolerance toward an alien ideology, as he himself said, toward "the East" and toward those who must take the blame for several centuries of slavery of the Polish people. The Polish party endured in silence all such messages (and threats) of the religious fanatics, messages (and threats) expressed under the slogan "Poland Will Always Be Catholic." Time is the best judge and experience shows that secularization advances simultaneously with cultural, scientific and technical development.

According to a general appraisal, the pope's visit has brought to Poland more good than harm: It confirmed the possibilities for a normal cooperation between the state and the church to the advantage of the internal unity and development of the state as well as to the advantage of the strengthening of peace and international cooperation and of a consolidation of Poland's reputation in the world.

This is the basic idea that can be traced as a red thread running through all Polish press commentaries.

The Polish party, too, will analyze this event as well as its social and political effects in detail. As some PZPR Central Committee representatives have stated in an informal conversation, there is no reason for any dramatization, and the pope's visit, too, will have no essential effect on the party's policy in the secularization of the society and the Marxist education of the younger generation.

The pope's visit might encourage religious belief to some extent but this encouragement will be of a brief duration. But what must be anticipated with a greater seriousness is a livelier activity of the clergy from whom a pressure can be already felt; the clergy is already demanding "a freer access to public information media," access which would include, among other things, radio and television relays of religious rites. A freer interpretation of some of the pope's political thoughts, wrapped in "the cotton wool of religion", could encourage the church's attempts to become more involved in social policy and in some other spheres of sociopolitical life.

"The Polish pope" is searching for his own new road between Casaroli's policy of opening toward "the East" and the historical demands to oppose Marxism. His visit to his homeland confirmed this. His formula of a "spiritual unity of Europe" in which the church, covered in some kind of a "supraideological toga", would play the primary role, also attests to this. But in the estimate of Polish political circles, this theory has no chance for any success, not only in the socialist states but rather also in the West.

But some communist and workers parties will be compelled to radically examine their policies toward the church. As can be expected, this will be the basic topic as early as at the consultative conference of the ideological secretaries of central committees of the East European parties which will be held in Berlin at the beginning of July.

DOLANC SPEAKS OF SHORTCOMINGS IN ECONOMY 30 JUNE

LD301741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beli Manastir--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke today in Beli Manastir at the celebration inaugurating a new factory hall in which some parts of the cars produced by the Novo Mesto motor vehicle plant (IMV) will be manufactured. This Slovene organization of associated labor has had a basic organization of associated labor in Beli Manastir, the center of Baranja, for 8 years already, but up to now it has operated in obsolete conditions. The new factory hall, which completes the first stage of the construction of the factory, occupies an area of 10,000 square meters. A total of 132 million dinars had been invested in this project of great significance for Baranja's economy.

Speaking at the celebration, Stane Dolanc said that this investment if of great economic significance both for the IMV as well as for that area. This is one of the investments by which our economy increases its export power and thus also carries out one of the most topical tasks faced by our entire society at this point in time. On the other hand, this investment project also has its political significance, above all because it has proved that associated labor neither knows nor recognizes republican, municipal or any other borders. This is one of the rare examples of associated labor, in this case in two republics, having realistically grasped its future and decided to take the path which is most useful to the working people both in Baranja and in Novo Mesto--that is in Slovenia--and in Yugoslavia as a whole.

Such actions genuinely strengthen the economic and sociopolitical stability of Yugoslavia as a whole.

We are pleased to be opening such a project today, Stane Dolanc said, because it is known to all of us that the entire Yugoslav society is in the midst of an intensive ideological and political activity concerned with the implementation of the goals and tasks of economic development and economic stabilization within the context of the further construction of our self-managing socialist relations. What is ahead of us at this point in time are many major tasks, Dolanc said.

Our economic situation, Dolanc said, despite significant results which we have achieved and which we are achieving all the time, is fairly complex. In some sectors of the economic activity there are trends which deviate from the established tasks and goals. We in Yugoslavia today have a high growth of economic activity and a high growth of industrial production, a growth in employment above the planned forecasts; the living standard of our people too is growing continually.

We can say--Dolanc stressed--that nobody in our country has ever lived as well as today. I think that we can nevertheless in this connection ask ourselves at this juncture, both as a society and as individuals, clearly and realistically--do we also work as well as we live? A genuine and realistic answer demands different kinds of behavior in many spheres of our life, and not only of economic life, Dolanc emphasized.

We must stress that despite all the successes and the dynamic growth in industrial production we also have very serious problems. Above all, there is the fact that our labor productivity is below the world average in many spheres of our economy. This--and not this alone--makes the activity of our economy on the world market difficult. Therefore, we have difficulties with our foreign exchange balance and difficulties with exports. One of the basic tasks which the entire society faces at this moment is the struggle to increase exports.

We must make every effort to create technological, production and real conditions for an increase in exports; should we not achieve this we can expect very serious difficulties soon, Dolanc stressed.

The second problem which we face and which represents a certain source of economic instability is the fact that we in Yugoslavia at this point in time are spending too much and that all forms of consumption--individual as well as general and joint consumption--are beyond the income realized, that is, above the real possibilities. This is untenable, because the artificially created extensive demand, the continuous price increases and inflation annul many positive aspects which stem from the dynamic growth in production and productivity.

Stane Dolanc also stressed that we must take into consideration that this year our economic difficulties were also somewhat complicated by the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro. To liquidate the consequences of this earthquake calls for exceptionally great efforts by the entire Yugoslav economy, and will continue to do so. Our nations and nationalities have shown great solidarity in extending aid to Montenegro. They will continue to do so in the future. Therefore, the economic situation as a whole, which demands from us a different kind of behavior, should be realistically assessed. Dolanc also noted that what made our economic situation more difficult was also the fact that, owing to a great drought and other weather conditions and owing to trends in international economic relations, food production was threatened.

We are used to difficulties, Dolanc stressed. In fact, since this country has existed, in all the stages of our development we have had certain difficulties, problems and even weaknesses.

There have been both objective as well as subjective weaknesses and errors; there have also been political pressures from abroad which have also made the dynamics of our development difficult. But, led by Comrade Tito and the LCY, we have always found both the strength and the ways to overcome successfully all these problems and difficulties as well as pressures.

I would say--Dolanc pointed out--that in the struggle with all these difficulties and pressures and problems we are achieving fresh social, political and material successes. We can also do this today. The consciousness of our working class of self-managers is at such a level that we can assert with certainty that they have appreciated the seriousness of the present juncture and that they are ready to change the tendencies of economic developments and to turn them in a positive direction.

Our working people, the working class of Yugoslavia, will themselves settle accounts with all existing bureaucratic-technocratic pressures.

The League of Communists must at this moment be at the center of this struggle, together with all the other working people--a struggle for a better life, for a more stable economy, for a speedier trend toward a new quality in both economic as well as social relations.

We shall not and will not allow the narrow interests of individual economic branches, or individual communes, or republics to place themselves above the joint interests of associated labor and the general interests of our society as a whole. We are conscious of the reality of being a multinational community. We are aware of the fact that the economic basis represents the genuine and only basis of genuine equality of our nations and nationalities. We are aware of the fact that all of us wish to go forward more quickly but we must also be aware of the fact that this movement forward must be under definite social, economic and political conditions--that nobody can impose on the other his own interest, that nobody can live at the expense of the other, and this has been established by our constitution and the system of self-managing socialist relations.

In our country only he who truly works can and should live well. In a society such as ours we cannot allow any kind of exploitation of a section of the working class at the expense of another. We must arrive at the knowledge that we must be tolerant in respecting the interests of the others too and we must strive, if different interests exist among us in our country, toward seeking a way out through self-managing agreements and compacts and in this way establish how to unite in a definitive way these various interests and look for the most suitable and most efficient economic and political solution.

In his speech in Beli Manastir, Stane Dolanc also stressed that the session of the LCY Central Committee 2 days ago discussed all these and many other issues. Conclusions were adopted with which the public will be acquainted next week. The League of Communists, that is, every communist working in any part of this society, will be asked to do everything to have these conclusions fully implemented.

The celebration in Beli Manastir was also attended by Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ludvik Golob, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; representatives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and Slovenia; representatives of the executive councils of the two republics and numerous other guests.

A telegram of greetings was sent from the celebration in Beli Manastir to Comrade Tito.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES DEBATES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD301728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a session chaired by Zoran Polic today, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted decisions on the realization of agreements on the development of activities of particular importance for the realization of the agreed policy of the country's overall development from 1976 to 1980 in the sphere of power engineering and industry. The Chamber assessed that in spite of progress in respect of society's orientation toward our further development on the bases of self-management and the jointly agreed development policy, a number of important tasks set out in the agreements are not being realized, with the result that the economic structure is not altering in the way planned. This brings about difficulties in realizing the integrally agreed development policy.

The reasons for failure to realize the agreements are delays in their adoption, insufficient involvement of associated labor, retardation of a number of decisions pertaining to the system, and failure to adapt to the conditions of economic activity; and economic instability and high investment activity have also aggravated the problem of funds. In addition, agreements have still not been concluded on the production and refinement of naphtha and gas, on special measures to stimulate the development of especially important activities, and on the distribution to the republics and provinces of the right of indebtedness abroad.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces concluded that, in accordance with the resolution of the country's social plan for 1976-1980, it is essential to accelerate the fixing of a long-term strategy and of a program of economic policy based on greater utilization of domestic energy sources.

In an address to the delegates, Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry, emphasized that in the current plan period the common aim is to eliminate the lack of structural coordination and to incorporate production more successfully into the reproduction cycle, and also to define those activities which are of first priority in development. This can also be said where it is a question of guaranteeing effective and rational investment in order to increase the production of energy and other raw materials, reproduction materials and equipment, alleviating the imbalance in the country's trade, and introducing specialization of production programs on the basis of self management contracts and agreements, in order to rationalize production and increase labor productivity.

Matkaliev recalled that when agreements were drawn up, not all those conditions and prerequisites were fulfilled which would have facilitated timely realization of the agreed bases for development, and only a small number of self-management contracts were concluded in the priority groupings which regulate the division of production, distribution of capacity, financing of construction and the like. In addition, special incentive measures of economic policy have still not been coordinated, nor have the priorities in utilization of foreign credits for the development of these activities been agreed.

Zarko Cosic, Vojvodina delegate, considered that certain misfortunes such as the Montenegrin earthquake, drought, the world energy crisis and the high level of the country's indebtedness will gravely hinder efforts to make up for the lag in development over the past 3 years. In individual sectors, however, the situation differs.

Thus, for instance, investments in the development of coal production, production and transmission of electric power, in engineering, metallurgy and nonferrous metallurgy were greater than planned, whereas investments in production and refinement of naphtha and gas, in the agroindustrial complex, road communications, foreign tourism and base chemistry were considerably less than planned. The situation can be improved only if all forms of consumption are brought within realistic bounds, and if accumulation is thereby ensured for the creation of those agreements the realization of which is lagging behind to a great degree.

Gojko Sekulovski, general director of the Yugoslav Post, Telegraph and Telephone [PTT] Community, delivered the introductory report on the problems of implementing the Law on Association in the Yugoslav PTT Community. Underlining that the Yugoslav PTT is a uniform technical and technological system of particular importance for the conduct of overall economic activity and the functioning of all social activities, at the same time incorporated into the world network of post and telecommunications, Sekulovski mentioned in particular the lag in the development of the PTT system which is a consequence of economic difficulties. In the last 3 years the development plan for the system has been realized by only about 25 percent of the planned level. As an illustration, at this moment there are in Yugoslavia about 1.7 million requests for telephone installations. Last year 173,000 new telephones were installed (the highest number since the war), which means that 10 years will be needed just to satisfy all the present requests.

The way out of this difficult situation, Sekulovski said, is to be seen in the socialization of the PTT system, in order that it may be accepted from the local community right up to the federation as an integral part of the communal and economic infrastructure.

In the debate on some topical issues of the implementation of the housing policy, the introductory report was submitted by Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry. (?The plan) envisaged the construction of 820,000 apartments in social ownership. In the first 3 years of the present plan period, however, according to available data, only some 433,000 apartments were built and this was a serious warning about the 5-year volume of construction in all likelihood not being realized.

Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, spoke about the supplies of the domestic market. The goods and monetary relations in the first 5 months of the year, he said, were marked by overstraining which was the consequence of some aspects of final consumption having exceeded the framework envisaged by the resolution. The total receipts of the population in the first 5 months increased by 39.4 percent compared with last year, the mass of personal incomes is greater by 31.5 percent and the mass of total expenditure of the population by 37.5 percent, expenditures for investments increased by nearly 32 percent and the general consumption by 34 percent. The nominal increase in consumption exceeds the supply on the market and this leads to the vacuum being filled by price increases.

Such consumption on the domestic market is the chief motivating force for the high rate of growth in industrial production of 9.4 percent. But not even such a high rate of production could substantially influence a balancing of the goods and monetary relations. But to maintain such a dynamic rate of growth it is necessary to increase imports. In the first 5 months they were increased by 31 percent and this cannot but exert an unfavorable influence on the country's balance of payments.

Some disruptions in the supply of the domestic market have also been influenced by trends on the international market.

A typical example of this is oil. Disruptions in the supply of individual types of building materials, and also of butter, have become manifest; disruptions with regard to corn and some types of meat are also noticeable.

Gojko Upiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that it is possible to save foreign exchange in all sectors, both in the economy and outside it. However, we will in all likelihood have to get used to the fact that something cannot be bought and that there cannot be on the market everything we want at all times. What is also sympomatic is the fact that retail prices and cost of services are growing but neither depend to any greater extent on the cost of imports. This only shows the unrealistic appetite for investment, the resolving of all kinds of problems through price increases and the expenditure of income over the limit permitted. But, along with this complex situation, Ubiparip stressed that, judging by everything, the financial results of business activity of the economy in the first 6 months of the year would be better than last year.

An exceptionally interesting debate was held on the disruptions in the consumption and production of oil and oil derivatives. All the speakers in the debate advocated the most urgent measures aimed at reducing all aspects of oil consumption to planned frameworks. What is necessary is consistent implementation of the medium-term plan and of the resolution for this year. A warning was sounded about the consequences of insufficient saving of all aspects of energy. It was said among other things that the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia has not yet adopted the criteria on the replacement of imported with the domestic sources of energy, which should have been defined 2 months ago.

RADIO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ALLEGED MANIPULATION OF WORKERS

LD012212 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1800 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Ahmet Metiljevic report]

[Text] Following up an unusual warning by Sarajevo communists, Why are the directors and other leaders in some work organizations the first to speak at party meetings? What is behind such a practice? How powerful are the director's words and is there not the danger of the working people being manipulated? Ahmet Metiljevic, our correspondent from Sarajevo, has more to say about these dilemmas:

At a recent debate in Sarajevo on the method and content of work in the League of Communists, an unusual observation was heard. What is at stake? In a, true enough, small number of basic organizations of the League of Communists in associated labor, the practice has developed that, following the introductory remarks, the first to speak are the directors and other leaders. On that occasion the consequences of such a practice were pointed out because in this way people from the so-called enterpreneur echelon not only direct the course of the debate but also suggest and impose conclusions prepared beforehand.

Rightly, therefore, the question is asked: To what extent in such organizations is the creative and critical debate by the ?(majority) possible? As if by some rule, such a practice in the method of work of some party organizations exists chiefly in environments in which the self-managing relations are not developed enough and in which, again as a rule, the word of the leaders is decisive and their authority inviolable. Instead of a true and creative debate and a democratic adoption of attitudes and conclusions, in such environments it is the influential and powerful individuals who very often hush up the real problems and in so doing direct the political action toward secondary issues, which come to the fore.

Fortunately, such organizations are decreasing in number. However, it would be unjust to blame exclusively the directors for being the first to speak in the debates, in particular as there are reverse situations, too. For organizations in which directors are called upon and actually forced to speak first at meetings, are not rare either. These are as a rule those party organizations whose members are not active enough in their work and who mostly keep silent at meetings, and thus the directors and other leaders are asked to be the first to break the ice in the debate.

True, it should also be said that it would be oversimplified as well as very dangerous to assert that the directors' very action of asking to speak first in the debate always carries with it the possibility of a different attitude being imposed in the debate. Where self-managing relations are well developed such a danger does not exist and no manipulations of the working people by individuals can take place.

SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES STRUGGLE AGAINST ENEMIES

AU022035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Drago Tankosic report]

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the SAWP Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today, discussing political actions of the SAWP. This evening, we draw your attention to the activities of the SAWP in the strengthening of its political role in the struggle against various hostile tendencies. Drago Tankosic reports:

The earlier People's Front and the present SAWP has always dealt with and shall deal in the future with unsocialist and nonself-managing occurrences and tendencies. Of course, as it was also pointed out today, this mass organization will struggle against such and similar occurrences primarily by democratic means. Administrative measures, even when they are necessary, cannot replace the broad political mobilization and the stand of public opinion.

To this one should add that the creation of conditions for a good political climate and a clear political stand narrows down the scope of hostile activities. In stable economic and political relations there is no place for the manifestations of hostile views. Therefore the main direction of the political actions of the SAWP is toward timely, politically clear and mass activities advancing socialist self-managing relations, stabilizing material development and strengthening the power of the workers class over the conditions, means and results of work.

It is significant that all the groups and little groups, it was said at the session, appear in the name of some abstract democracy and progress instead of the working people, by which they bare their representative [as received] nature. The chief movers and bearers of progress, according to their vision of progress, are not the working people and citizens but the state, the intelligentsia--humanist or technical--the party, a fighting group, cultural and national institutions, depending on their ideology.

Mass actions of the Socialist Alliance in which the working people themselves master the historical and other limitations of their social position are a direct negation of the former representative political currents and their protagonists. Various unsocialist and nonself-managing forces often speak openly about their political ambitions. Our society has shown the greatest measures of humanism, providing these people with decent working and living conditions.

However, the SAWP in its future actions must make it clear to such and similar groups where their place is, by replying to them in public.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON SESSION OF COUNCIL FOR SELF-PROTECTION

AU290804 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2080 7 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[B. Vucetic report]

[Text] At its recent regular session in Belgrade, which was presided over by Lt Gen Ante Damic, the Council for Self-Protection in the Yugoslav People's Army discussed the realization of self-protection as a function of leadership and command, the work of councils for self-protection of command staffs and of units and institutions of the army, the activities of military collectives in implementing self-protection and the dissemination of the information that is important for the realization of this activity in the army.

In his introductory report, Col Zivko Bukvic, secretary of the council, pointed out that in the army self-protection is implemented through all forms and methods of leadership and command in units and institutions. He especially emphasized that officers have made a great contribution to the implementation of self-protection and to an increased awareness among all members of the Yugoslav People's Army of the importance, function and better understanding of the ideological-political foundations of this activity in the army collectives. For this reason it is possible to speak about increased vigilance, a strengthening of internal relations and about a greater strength, activity and mobilization of all members of the army in resisting various influences and activities of the enemy.

The need to inform all soldiers, officers and civilian personnel on duty in the Yugoslav People's Army constantly and in an organized way about questions of importance for self-protection was stressed in this connection. The method of oral dissemination of information at all levels of army collectives ranging from the level of platoon commanders and above must be especially cultivated.

It was emphasized at the session of the Council for Self-Protection in the Yugoslav People's Army that the communists must be engaged in constant actions, that they must cooperate among themselves within the framework of the individual garrisons and that they must create such a cooperation also with the committees and organizations of the League of Communists in sociopolitical communities becuase all this will contribute to a more effective implementation of self-protection of military collectives.

Speaking about the successes achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the directive on the realization of self-protection in military collectives, Bukvic also called attention to certain shortcomings, mainly related to the fact that self-protection is insufficiently taken into consideration in all work plans and in all forms of leadership and command. He said that in some instances self-protection has been neglected compared with other functional obligations and that in some places the responsibility for the realization of self-protection has been transferred to councils.

As was pointed out at the session, within the framework of the tasks determined by the directive as well as within the framework of the tasks set by the officers concerned, the councils for self-protection may consider all questions concerning security in their commands, units and institutions, and express and submit their views, appraisals and proposals on solving the individual problems to the appropriate officers. But they may not make decisions on the questions pertaining to the sphere of self-protection; nor may they adopt decisions, become engaged in executive tasks or be responsible for the security situation because this is the duty of officers and their associates.

The basic task of the councils is to organize as large a number of people as possible in order to monitor the situation and the implementation of protection measures as thoroughly as possible, to stimulate activity, to propose measures and to coordinate the activities of all factors for the purpose of insuring a successful functioning of the self-protection service.

The need for the military collectives to discuss the implementation of self-protection more frequently and for insuring that this question is included on the agendas of the meetings of basic organizations of the League of Communists, the federation of youth and the trade unions in the army was emphasized during the very exhaustive and productive discussion at the session and in the conclusions presented by presiding officer Ante Damic. This is particularly topical now because the vacation season begins soon. A number of officers will be leaving with their families for the seaside and for the lakes and mountains, and thus it would be appropriate to say a word or two about self-protection among other things also in public transport in that atmosphere of relaxation which quite correctly takes hold of us when we find ourselves far removed from our daily cares and obligations.

PRESIDIUM DEFENSE COMMISSION DISCUSSES CIVIL PROTECTION TASKS

LD301014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and social self-protection of the Presidium of the LCY Central Commitee was held here today, chaired by Petar Matic. It discussed current topics and tasks of the League of Communists in development and material equiping as related to civil protection. It noted that a major step had been made recently in the development of civil protection, in particular in organizing civil protection units and headquarters.

In his introductory report, Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, said that in Yugoslavia today there are some 70,000 civil protection units with more than 2 million citizens. This certainly represents a major achievement in organizing the protection of people and property.

Participants in the debate, however, assessed these results as merely a good beginning in the development of a broad protection system which should, in terms of all its content and technical potential, meet the needs of protection under conditions of sudden catastrophes, earthquakes, floods, fires, hurricanes, damage resulting from landslides and destruction in a positive modern war.

Members of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and other sociopolitical workers from the socialist republics and provinces and experts from the armed forces stressed that the League of Communists--and, helped by its influence, also the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation and other sociopolitical factors--should make use of the favorable climate following the 11th congress of the LCY in all working and living environments to achieve further progress in the organization, equipping and training of civil protection units and headquarters and the entire population. In this, stress should above all be placed on the creation of a broad social and technical service aimed at protecting people and property.

All activity connected with the development of a broad system of protection and rescue should be based on a real assessment of the degree of danger of each social environment in peacetime and on understanding of the real extent of destruction in wartime.

The need was stressed for even broader socialization of all affairs involving protection at the grassroots level in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities. As civil protection has become a strategic component of the defense protection system, it must be treated in the same way as all-people's defense. The need was stressed for greater activity by communists in organizations whose task it is to take care of the zoning and urban development of habitations, which must also be in line with the criteria of defense and protection. The same applies to health organizations and others: They, too, should be trained for the function of protection in times of great catastrophes and war destruction.

CORRECTION, ADDITION TO ITEM ON END OF STAMBOLIC COSTA RICA VISIT

The following correction and addition to the item entitled "End of Costa Rica Visit" published under the general headline "Continued Reportage on Stambolic Central America Visit" in the 25 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I2, is taken from a page 6 Belgrade BORBA Report of 25 June:

Page I2, from fourth paragraph, penultimate line to end of item should read: "...Altmann and other highest representatives of that country.

"As regards bilateral cooperation between Costa Rica and Yugoslavia, the two sides have established that there exist possibilities for an advancement of economic relations, for which purpose mutual information and direct cooperation of economic representatives should be expanded. During Petar Stambolic's visit, a 2-year program of scientific and technical, cultural and educational cooperation on the basis of the agreement concluded was agreed upon. Costa Rica also responded to the invitation to join the membership of the International Center for the Management of Enterprises in Public Ownership of the Nonalined Countries, with its seat in Ljubljana.

"Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has renewed the invitation by President of the Republic Tito to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to visit our country."

BRIEFS

NEW BANK FOUNDED--Belgrade--A new bank, the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, was founded today. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance and chairman of the Initiative Committee, opened the founding assembly. He stressed that the founding of the bank will contribute to a more efficient link between our economy and that of other countries. The bank will play a particular role in linking up our country with developing countries which is our long-term interest and which has a political significance too, in view of the fact that what is chiefly at stake is Yugoslavia's cooperation in the economic and financial sphere with a considerable number of nonalined countries. In his speech, Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the existing imbalance in foreign trade should be eliminated above all by strengthening the export orientation of our economy. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD]

PRICE BODY ESTABLISHED--A council to follow the realization of the price policy this year has been set up in the Federal Executive Council. This social organ will follow, examine, and propose to the pertinent organs measures for the realization of the agreed price policy this year. Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, has been elected president of the council. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU]